FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CSSR MBFR DELEGATE'S REMARKS ON WEST'S STAND REPORTED

AU031600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[CTK Vienna dispatch: "The West Has Still Not Replied: The Czechoslovak Ambassador's Declaration at the Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] Vienna, CTK--"The socialist countries' proposals of 8 June 1978 are a just foundation for working out effective and mutually acceptable agreements on reducing the strength of Soviet and American armed forces and for limiting armament in the first phase. Not only do they correspond to the principles already agreed on by both sides during the preliminary consultations in 1973, but they also, and primarily, correspond to the principle of not impairing the security of any of the signatories of the future agreement, and, last but not least, they are also a synthesis of the standpoints maintained by both sides." This declaration was made at the 199th plenary session of participants in the negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, held this Thursday [29 March] in Vienna's Hofburg, by Ambassador Emil Kebulsek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation. The session was chaired by British delegate E. Bolland.

As journalists were informed at a press conference later, the Czechoslovak delegate stressed further: "The socialist countries have considerably accommodated their Western partners by the very fact that they agreed to the numerical strength of the USSR's forces being reduced in this first phase to a substantially larger extent than the U.S. forces, and to these two states limiting not the same kinds of weapons, but applying the principle of 'selection' with reference to types of armament demanded by the Western delegations." In this context it must be recalled that the reduction as advocated by the socialist countries involves two phases, the linking of which is necessary in the interests of maintaining the military equilibrium in central Europe. "However, the West has still not responded positively to the socialist countries' June initiative and so far it has not submitted any counterproposal of its own either that bears in mind both the position of the Western countries and the justified interests of the security of the Warsaw Pact states. And what is more, the West is attempting to foist on the socialist countries proposals which would result in unilateral military advantages for the NATO countries, to the detriment of the security of the socialist states. On the other hand, it demands from the Soviet Union that it undertake strict commitments that would be anchored in an internationally valid legal document, itself providing no guarantees for the second phase, in which the West European states and Canada should really effectively reduce the numerical strengths of their forces. As is known, the West intends to solve such an important question as this exclusively within NATO, without permitting discussion of it during the Vienna talks." The Czechoslovak delegate then pointed out that the West is ignoring the official data on the numerical strengths of troops in the reduction area, but at the same time it has in no way substantiated its own estimates and evaluations, although it wants to use precisely these to foist on the Warsaw Pact countries a model of asymmetrical reduction intended to change the present approximate balance of forces in central Europe markedly in NATO's favor. The 15th round of negotiations was concluded. It was followed by the 16th round, and now the 17th round is taking place, and the proposals are still being merely "studied." The artificially construed "arithmetical" dispute continues. At the same time the West has no reason not to trust the socialist countries' official data, all the more so since many Western experts and political figures have acknowledged time and again the parity of forces between the two military groups in the area of central Europe.

CSSR PAPER: PROCRASTINATION AT MBFR TALKS HARMS WEST

AU041345 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 3 Apr 79 p 2 AU

["(KB)"-signed article: "Whom Does This Serve?"]

[Text] As is known, the Vienna negotiations on reducing the strength of armed forces and armaments in central Europe were given an important impetus almost 10 months ago. In June 1978 the socialist countries came out in the Hofburg with yet another initiative which introduced a number of new elements into the proposals submitted before; and this initiative had all the prerequisities for becoming the basis of an effective and mutually acceptable agreement on the first phase of "central European disarmament." Moreover, it is no secret that in the endeavor to lead the Hofburg negotiations out of the long period of doldrums, the socialist states in this proposal went as far as possible to meet the postulates of the Western participants--among other things, by the very fact that they agreed to the first reduction phase involving the USSR and the United States alone; to a greater reduction in the numerical strength of the Soviet Union's forces in the first phase than that of U.S. forces; and to the implementation of the "selection" principle in limiting the armaments, which would apply to types of weapons demanded by the Western delegations. And what about the West....? So far the Western participants owe us an answer to the socialist states' initiative of last June. Throughout the whole of the (almost) 10 months the West has merely been "studying" the new proposals. And not only has it not made any responsible statement on them or come out with its own constructive counterproposal; it is again savagely adhering to the tactics of delay and of endeavors to win unilateral advantages at the expense of the Warsaw Pact states.

So, for instance, if some time ago the Western participants declared that one should wait in Vienna for the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive arms (SALT-II), now--when this is already in the offing--they are saying that one should wait for the clarification of the future of SALT-III. And not only this. The West has again revived the hackneyed tune about the "supremacy of the East" and the "Soviet threat"; and it is playing all kinds of conjuring tricks with the data on the Warsaw Pact's military forces, although time and again the West itself has publicly recognized the equilibrium between the two military groupings in central Europe. The Western participants' 10-month "silence" on the socialist states' Vienna proposal has a very clear aim. Since it has become obvious that disarmament in central Europe is, after all, inevitable, the concrete agreement must be postponed as much as possible. And all because the implementation of disarmament steps in this area upsets the NATO armament programs adopted last year and reduces the military-industrial complexes' hopes of getting higher profits. Clear proof of this fact is the unyielding stand of particularly those Western paritcipants in the Vienna negotiations who have the greatest say in NATO's military structure.

However, the question remains: Whom does all this really serve? And the answer must be: nobody. Because even the profit interests we have mentioned above cannot outweigh the negative consequences of the fact that no progress has been achieved to date in Vienna. Actually, by its constant procrastinations and the rejection of the socialist states' realistic and feasible proposals the West is placing itself into less advantageous positions--because one cannot continue to shift the responsibility and blame for failure or for insufficient progress to others forever; nor can one conceal them from one's own people. All the more so, since the Vienna talks concern matters that are vital for mankind. They concern a problem that all the participants in the talks have already committed themselves to solving--at a time when even all European countries, the United States and Canada affirmed by their signatures under the Helsinki Final Act also that stipulation that political detente in Europe must be complemented as soon as possible by military detente.

AWP DELEGATION LEADER ADDRESSES RALLY IN CANADA

AU041232 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

["Grand Revolutionary Rally in Montreal"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 4, ATA--A grand international revolutionary rally with the theme: "In defence of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism" was organized in Montreal by the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) on March 31.

This rally, in which took part representatives of the Marxist-Leninist parties and organisations from various countries of the world, was also attended by the delegation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, which was in Canada on the occasion of the 8th Consultative Conference of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist).

The message of greetings of the head of the delegation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania, Xhelil Gjoni, was welcomed with continuous applause and ardent greetings for the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Over 1500 people attended the rally. Besides the message of greetings, the delegation of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania read out three reports with the following topics: On the construction of socialism in Albania, on the life and work of J.V. Stalin on occasion of the centenary of his birth, as well as on the anti-Marxist theory of "Mao Zedong thought." The reports of the Albanian delegation were followed with great attention by those present. Greetings and powerful ovation for the party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha accompanied the reports of the delegation of the PLA.

The participants in the rally recited Albanian and Canadian poems devoted to socialist Albania and the Party of Labour of Albania. They also sang Albanian songs.

In the building where the rally took place, the photoexhibition on the construction of socialism in Albania was opened on the occasion. It aroused great interest among the numerous visitors.

BRIEFS

WAR VETERANS COMMITTEE MEETING--The National Committee of Albanian War Veterans [NCAWV] met in Tirana on 28 March. Spiro Moisiu, vice chairman of NCAWV, presided over the meeting. Ndreci Plasari, chairman of NCAWV, reported on the tasks of war veterans within the framework of the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and the Fifth Congress of the Albanian Democratic Front. The meeting called on war veterans to perform extensive ideopolitical work and thus make their contribution to the effort for approaching the liberation anniversary and the Fifth Congress of the Democratic Front with great successes. The meeting also touched on the contribution that war veterans should make to the fulfillment of the tasks in the economic field, the country's defense, patriotic and revolutionary education of the working masses and especially the young generation and to the preservation and continual consolidation of the steel-like unity of the people within the ranks of the Democratic Front and around the party. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 28 Mar 79 AU]

REPORTAGE ON DOYNOV'S ACTIVITIES AS PCI CONGRESS DELEGATE

Address at Genoa Meeting

AU041253 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[BTA correspondent's report from Genoa: "Support in the Struggle for Progress"]

[Text] Genoa, 31 March, 1979 (BTA correspondent's report)--In connection with the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], which opened yesterday at the Palazzo della Sport in Rome, a rally was organized tonight by the local PCI federation in Genoa, the city which was awarded the gold medal of Italian resistance against fascism. The committee of former partisans and political prisoners and several democratic organizations also participated in the organization of the meeting, which was addressed by Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee and leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation to the 15th PCI Congress.

Having greeted those attending the rally on behalf of the Bulgarian communists and all working people in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Comrade Ognyan Doynov expressed their solidarity with and support for the PCI struggle to defend the people's vital interests and consolidate the process for detente, peace and understanding among the peoples, and for its struggle for the triumph of the ideas of socialism.

Comrade Doynov stated as follows: It gives us great joy to meet the communists of Genoa, the great workers city and port of Italy, a city frequently visited by ships bearing our national flag, a great city whose local government has been headed by communists since the victory over fascism.

The participants in the rally listened with great interest to the brief address delivered by the leader of the BCP Central Committee delegation on the achievements, tasks and problems which the BCP, the Bulgarian communists and the Bulgarian people are accomplishing and resolving today. Comrade Doynov recalled the forthcoming great holiday--the 35th anniversary of socialist revolution--which will be celebrated on 9 September 1979, and stressed that, under BCP leadership, the People's Republic of Bulgaria today has become a country with dynamic and evenly developed industrial and agrarian sectors, a country with modernized cities and villages, a country that has long forgotten unemployment and capitalist exploitation.

The accelerated construction of a developed socialist society in our motherland is the path we are following, marching side by side with the socialist countries, headed by the most powerful of them--the Soviet Union, Comrade Doynov pointed out.

The speaker further dwelt on the foreign political activities of the BCP and of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, aimed at the consolidation of the worldwide socialist system, maintaining peace and expanding international cooperation. In denouncing the insolent armed aggression of China against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the provocations on the borders of Laos, the speaker recalled that the BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria always have rendered and will continue to render support to the peoples who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism and oppression.

Comrade Doynov closed his address by wishing the Italian communists complete success in their struggle for Italy's progress and development, on the basis of the principles of proletarian internationalism and on the basis of unity and cohesion among all communists, among the forces struggling for peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

Meeting With Berlinguer

AU041002 Sofia BTA in English 0818 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Rome, April 4 (BTA correspondent)--Mr Enrico Berlinguer, secretary general of the Italian Communist Party, met yesterday the head of the Bulgarian BCP delegation at the 15th PCI Congress, Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP. At the ensuing cordial talks views were exchanged on issues of mutual interest and pertaining to the cooperation between the two parties. Mr Doynov conveyed to Mr Berlinguer and to the Italian communists the cordial greetings of Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council.

On his part, Mr Berlinguer asked Mr Doynov to convey to Mr Todor Zhivkov, to the CC of the BCP and to the Bulgarian communists his own wishes and the wishes of the Italian communists for happiness and success, and thanked for the good wishes.

Talks With Congress Delegates

AU041003 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Rome, April 4 (BTA correspondent)--After the end of the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party the head of the BCP delegation at the congress, Mr Ognyan Doynov, met and had talks of mutual interest with Mr Giorgio Napolitano, member of the leadership and the secretariat of the Italian Communist Party.

Mr Doynov also had talks with the leader of the delegation of the League of Yugoslav Communists at the PCI congress, Mr Stane Dolanc, secretary of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY; the head of the Romanian delegation, Mr Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Mr Donis Christophides, head of the AKEL party of Cyprus and candidate-member of the Politburo of AKEL; and with representatives of other parties who took part in the congress.

STANISHEV-LED BCP CC DELEGATION MEETS BELGIAN CP DELEGATION

AU042109 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Brussels, April 4 (STA)--A delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, who took part in the work of the 23rd congress of the Belgian Communist Party, had talks with a delegation of the Belgian Communist Party including Albert de Coninck, member of the Politburo and national secretary, Jan Debrouwere and Augustin Duchateau, members of the Politburo and Paul van Praag, member of the CC of the Belgian Communist Party.

During the talks, which passed off in cordial, comradely and friendly atmosphere, the further development of fraternal cooperation between the two parties was discussed. Views were exchanged on world affairs and on topical issues of the international communist and workers movement.

The two delegations reaffirmed the readiness of their parties to work for international detente and to support disarmament efforts. They analysed the situation in Southeast Asia in the wake of the Chinese aggression in Vietnam and expressed the opinion that the complete withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese soil is (?necessary) for the restoration of peace in that part of the world.

The two parties confirmed their solidarity with the struggle of Asian, African and Latin American peoples for national liberation, for democracy and social progress.

It was also pointed out that the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East crisis could only be achieved by considering the vital interests of all peoples living in the area and particularly by considering the right of the Palestinian people to set up a state of their own. The two delegations are of the opinion that the recently concluded separate treaty between Egypt and Israel contributed nothing to the settlement of the Middle East crisis.

The two delegations stressed their willingness to further the ties of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Belgian Communist Party and specified measures to that end.

ZHIVKOV GREETS KHOMEYNI ON REFERENDUM RESULTS

AU042105 Sofia in English 1850 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 4, (BTA)--Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, has sent a greetings telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni in Iran on the occasion of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Stress is laid in the telegram [on] the fact that Bulgaria and the Bulgarian people, which have always shown feelings of sympathy for the struggles of the Iranian people for a better future, take a stand for relations of friendship and a broad, equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with Iran for the good of the two peoples, in favour of peace and international understanding. A greetings telegram to Mr Mehdi Bazargan, premier of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has been sent by Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov.

TODOROV GREETS SPAIN'S SUAREZ ON ELECTION

AU042106 Sofia BTA in English 1855 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt] The Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov has sent a greetings message to the Spanish Premier Adolfo Suarez Gonzalez on the occasion of the latter's election to the post. Mr Stanko Todorov expresses the assurance that the relations between Bulgaria and Spain will develop in the future to the good of the two peoples, peace and security in Europe and in the world.

BCP SENDS ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO IRAQI COMMUNIST PARTY

AU311524 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, March 31 (BTA)--The CC of the BCP sent a greetings telegram to the Central Committee of the Iraqi Communist Party in connection with the 45th anniversary of its foundation.

"Bulgarian communists and working people have always had very good feelings and respect for the Iraqi Communist Party, which with its selfless struggle against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and reaction, for national liberation and in defence of the interests of the working people has deservedly won the love and respect of the people's masses in Iraq", the telegram reads in part.

The Iraqi Communist Party, together with the other democratic parties, is waging consistent struggle for democracy and social progress, for deepening the socioeconomic changes and cohesion of the progressive and patriotic forces in Iraq.

Now, when under the cover of the separatist Israeli-Egyptian treaty imperialism attempts to expand its military presence in the Middle East, the creation of a united progressive Arab front unifying all the Arab patriotic revolutionary forces acquires special importance in the struggle against the capitalist plots, for restoring the irrevocable national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, and establishing just and durable peace in the Middle East.

We highly value the principled struggle of the Iraqi Communist Party waged for consolidation of unity of the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and greet its tireless work for the development and strengthening of the friendship of the Arab peoples with the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries.

PEASANT PARTIES HOLD PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY MEETING

AU041321 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 79 p 2 AU

[BTA report from Varna: "Solidarity with the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Varna, 31 March, 1979 (BTA report): A session of the permanent preparatory committee for convening the second worldwide meeting of peasants' and affiliated democratic parties and organizations for solidarity with the Palestinian peasants and the Arab people of Palestine opened in Varna at the recreation home of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BNAU].

Angel Dimitrov, secretary of the BNAU permament board, delivered a greeting speech, as leader of the Bulgarian delegation to the session. In it Angel Dimitrov expressed confidence that the work of the preparatory committee will mark the beginning of intensive actions for the successful organization and implementation of the second worldwide meeting of peasants and affiliated democratic parties and organizations for solidarity with the Palestinian peasants and with the Arab people of Palestine.

A greeting message from Romesh Chandra, WPC chairman, was also read.

After this, the plenary session opened.

PREMIER TODOROV CONTINUES VISIT IN VARNA OKRUG

AU041121 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] Stanko Todorov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, today continued his visit to Varna Okrug. Accompanied by Todor Stoychev, BCP Central Commitee Politburo candidate member and first secretary of Varna Okrug party committee, he laid flowers at the monument to Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. At the Cherno More Hotel complex he later met the Varna Okrug party committee bureau and the okrug people's council executive committee.

"Comrade Stanko Todorov devoted special attention to the need to fulfill the labor productivity indexes, (?reduce) material expenditures and fulfill the 1979 plan so that the decisions of the national party conference and the instructions of Todor Zhivkov to the January 1979 conference are fulfilled. Speaking about the tasks facing the newly established agroindustrial union, Comrade Stanko Todorov said that it must be surrounded with care and attention so that the economic approach can be implemented and the profit of agricultural production insured."

STARA ZAGORA OKRUG BCP COMMITTEE APPOINTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU041940 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A plenum of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee took place on 4 April. Organizational matters were reviewed. The plenum was attended by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, and Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee secretary.

Boycho Naydenov, the previous first secretary of the okrug BCP committee, was released from his post because of his transfer to another responsible post. Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee candidate member and previous first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Organizational Department, was elected first secretary of the Stara Zagora Okrug BCP Committee. Nikolay Kostev was elected secretary of the BCP okrug committee.

BRIEFS

GREEK AMBASSADOR'S RECEPTION--Antoine Nomicos, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece in our country, gave a reception at his embassy last night, on the occasion of the Greek national holiday--the anniversary of the declaration of independence. The reception, held in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Comrades Petur Mladenov and Petur Tanchev, by members of the State Council and government, by deputy chairmen of the National Assembly and by leaders of socio-political and mass organizations, as well as by outstanding cultural figures. Chiefs and members of diplomatic missions, accredited in Sofia, were also present under the leadership of Habib Jafari, ambassador of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and doyen of the diplomatic corps. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 Mar 79 p 6 AU]

FINNISH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the State Council, yesterday received Soini Otso Olavi Palasto, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland to Bulgaria, on the occasion of his final departure from our country. The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

INDONESIAN AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Petur Tanchev, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, yesterday received Sudio Gandarum, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Indonesia in our country, in connection with his final departure from our country. The meeting was attended by Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

SOVIET MINISTER IN VARNA--Viktor Polyakov, Soviet minister of the automotive industry, arrived in Varna. Accompanied by Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building, Varna Okrug and city leaders as well as by the Soviet consul general to Varna, Aleksandur Doluda, this morning he visited the Vasil Kolarov engine-producing plant. At a meeting with the plant's leadership, the Soviet minister was acquainted with the production of this unique enterprise in the country for the production of Diesel engines. Issues of the future cooperation between our two fraternal countries in this sphere were also discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 29 Mar 79 AU]

SOFIA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SESSION--The first session of the newly elected Sofia People's Council was held in Sofia today. The newly elected people's councillors were sworn in and Petur Mezhdurechki was reelected chairman of the Sofia City People's Council Executive Committee. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 30 Mar 79 AU]

PRC ABROGATION OF TREATY WITH USSR DISCUSSED

LD042042 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Jarmila Bielova commentary: "The Climax of the Process of Betrayal"]

[Excerpts] The report that China has unilaterally decided to rescind the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid with the Soviet Union, carried by international news agencies last night, did not surprise anyone. After all, during the past decade it increasingly became a mere formality, owing to the Maoist Beijing leadership, and systematically violated by the Chinese side.

Yet we cannot fail to see a number of significant factors revealed by the annulment of the treaty. First, the time factor. It comes immediately after the Chinese military aggression against Vietnam, which was diametrically opposed to the spirit of the treaty and which clearly indicated the final culmination of the process of betrayal of the positions on which the Chinese people began to build their people's republic 30 years ago, as well as the relations and alliance with the first socialist state in the world.

It is no secret that in the past 10 years in particular, Beijing not only ignored the major principles embodied in the treaty, but also violated it in the most outrageous manner, starting with propaganda attacks against the Soviet Union and leading right up to military border provocations.

On several occasions the Maoist leadership misused the Chinese Army in contradiction to the spirit of the treaty of alliance with the Soviet Union: In aggressions against Burma, India, Vietnam and even the Soviet Union. In doing so, Beijing made it patently clear that the treaty of alliance, cooperation and friendship was a mere scrap of paper in its eyes. The present formal annulment of the treaty evidently has yet another objective: To demonstrate to Beijing's new political allies in Washington and NATO that the turnabout from China's onetime anti-imperialist position is complete and definitive.

Certain Japanese and U.S. news agencies have even transmitted reports that Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping promised the official annulment of the treaty with the Soviet Union to the Japanese foreign minister during the signing of the PRC-Japanese friendship treaty at the end of last year and that this had even been a condition for the conclusion of the treaty.

This is logical by and large: The PRC-Japanese treaty contained a so-called anti-hegemonist clause directed against the Soviet Union. In other words, the political and material support of its expansionist policy in the Far East which Beijing has demonstrated so drastically in the past few weeks by its military aggression against Vietnam has been paid for by the Chinese Maoists in their betrayal of the anti-imperialist principles on which People's China founded its foreign policy at the time of its emergence. It has been paid for by trampling on all international commitments which the Chinese leadership once accepted, but which it does not hesitate to throw overboard in the interest of the hegemonistic plans of the Maoist leadership for the domination of Asia or the rest of the world.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOCIALIST STATES' SECURITY BODIES' MEMBERS

LD042110 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received representatives of the security bodies of the fraternal socialist states at Prague Castle today.

They had attended an international consultation on topical issues of reinforcing the protection of socialist society and the security of citizens in the socialist countries. The reception was attended by Eugen Thurzo, head of a department at the CPCZ Central Committee, and Federal Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina.

JAKES RECEIVES USSR AGRICULTURAL ACADEMY DELEGATION

LD042330 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received today in Prague a delegation of the All-Union "Lenin" Academy of Agricultural Sciences headed by its president, Petr Vavilov. In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed further developing cooperation between Soviet and Czechoslovak scientific institutions in the agricultural sector.

FOJTIK-LED CPCZ DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALIAN CP CONGRESS

LD042008 Prague CTK in English 1807 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party led by Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik returned here today from Italy where it attended the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party.

MORE ON HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION'S VISIT TO UK

LD050726 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Our London correspondent, Jiri Cedrovsky, will now report about the second day of the visit by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions in Britain. The second day of the visit to London by a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, began talks this morning with the heads of the organizational, educational and social departments of the British Trades Union Congress. [TUC]. The agenda centered on questions pertaining to economic and wages policy, education and social care, as well as an exchange of experience with the British trade unions in the work and activities in those spheres. In the afternoon the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions had talks with Moss Evans, general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, while later that day the members of the delegation went sightseeing to places of historic interest in the British capital. Tomorrow's program for the third day of the visit of the delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, led by Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, includes talks with the chairman of the General Council of the British TUC, Tom Jackson, and later with the top representatives of the confederation of British industries.

DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH TURKEY

LD041915 Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ankara--Ludvik Gerny, chairman of the Czechoslovak Chamber of Commerce and Industry, and Sezai Diblan, chairman of the Turkish Association of Commercial and Industrial Chambers, signed a cooperation agreement here today.

The agreement is to contribute to the further development and promotion of Czechoslovak-Turkish economic and trade relations, especially in the field of commercial information, propagation and mutual contacts. Working groups will be established to realize the agreement.

STROUGAL RECEIVES JAPANESE CULTURAL-COMMERCIAL SOCIETY PRESIDENT

LD041924 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal received here today Yoko Nakamura, member of a mission of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and industry and president of the Japanese Cultural-Commercial Society, Gekkoso. Lubomir Strougal appreciated the favourable development of cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Japan, and stressed the necessity of creating necessary conditions for the further exchanges of cultural and artistic values. He expressed the conviction that the visit of the Gekkoso representative to Czechoslovakia will contribute to the further promotion of mutually advantageous relations between the two countries.

PREMIER STROUGAL ADDRESSES FEDERAL ASSEMBLY

AU021505 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 79 pp 1-3 AU

["CSSR Government report on the state of fulfillment of its programmatic statement, delivered by Comrade L. Strougal"]

[Excerpts] Integration is the Main Guarantee of Long-Term Development

Comrades, the demand to markedly increase our economy's export ability is intensifying in this 5-year plan and will undoubtedly continue to do so in the next 5-year plan. What is most important is a speedier and more flexible adjustment to world conditions; a substantial expansion of our share in the international division of labor; and better use than heretofore of the advantages of socialist economic integration and our cooperation with the Soviet Union in particular.

Foreign economic relations have extraordinary importance in our national economy. Some 30 percent of our national income is created by means of international exchange and by 1990 it will be almost 50 percent. This is why a high and effective export performance, honored by the world in concrete and advantageous exchange relations, must be one of the cornerstones of our strategy for the coming period.

It will not be easy or simple to implement this strategy. The world economy is currently going through significant changes that differ from the developmental process in the preceding two decades. In the seventies the need rose to substantially improve the use of natural resources. It is well known that the exchange relations of fuel, energy and raw materials vis-a-vis finished products have changed radically and that access to raw materials and energy sources has become more complicated. As a result, market competition for finished products has become substantially more acute, and trade policy in the world capitalist market has deteriorated. Another consequence has been the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and increased quality and technological-economic standard of products.

All these phenomena and processes affect economic development in the countries of the socialist community, including, naturally, our economy. Changes in price relations and in the follow-up [nasledne] processes in production and in the market for finished products as well as the growing role of science and technology in these processes are tendencies that are also being asserted in relations among the socialist countries. It is, however, clear that there is a substantial difference.

In the relations among socialist countries there are neither trade policy limitations nor instability in sales conditions. And, finally, the changes in price relations have also never been so strong or abrupt, as in the capitalist market. The prices at which we purchase energy and raw materials in the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries are lower than on the capitalist market, the price movement is more gradual and--compared to the capitalist countries--postponed and, which is most important, it is devoid of the influence of market fluctuations.

The government is paying systematic attention to questions concerning foreign relations. It analyzes the development in the preceding period and sets the tasks for the remaining years of the 5-year plan. It carries out necessary adjustments in the system and in planning methods as well as changes in economic tools, which are designed--in aggregate--to stimulate higher production for export to both the socialist countries and the non-socialist markets. In our import policy we are striving to be thrifty and give preference to priorities. We are trying to curtail and gradually eliminate unjustified and uneconomical imports.

We are devoting particular attention to economic cooperation and to preparing and realizing integration measures with the Soviet Union and other socialist states. The volume of trade exchange with the states of this community is growing yearly and its share amounts to 68 percent of our entire turnover of goods. Within CEMA we are among states with the highest proportion of goods exchange.

From the large cooperation actions which affect solutions of our economy's key problems in a positive way we can mention the transit gas pipeline, production of equipment for nuclear energy, including the construction of nuclear power stations in our country, our participation in the construction of the Orenburg gas pipeline where we have already honorably fulfilled our commitments, in the construction of the first extra-high tension 750 kilowatt transmission line, our participation in extracting and processing iron ore in the Soviet Union and--apart from other things--our cooperation in refining crude oil.

In the sector of production specialization and cooperation, too, we have agreed on a number of significant contracts--mainly with the Soviet Union--which contribute, along with the multilateral agreements concluded within the framework of CEMA, to shaping the character of our engineering, chemistry and other branches, to increasing the technological standard of products and to production efficiency. Deliveries of specialized production currently amount to 34 percent of our overall engineering export to the CEMA member states.

In close connection with the long-term cooperation programs of CEMA we are also preparing other proposals, which aim, above all, at expanding production designated for the solution of the most important tasks of our national economy. On the basis of the results of talks on the highest level between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union concrete measures will be prepared which will be included in the complex of documents concerning the coordination of the national economy plans for the 1981-85 period.

Similar cooperation is also developing with other CEMA member states, within the framework of the main directions of development that have been agreed on.

In all our integration, cooperation and specialization projects with the CEMA countries and the Soviet Union in particular, all our producers and trade organizations must realize that the market of these countries is open to the rest of the world and that it requires goods that meet world standards.

We do not view intensifying cooperation and specialization with the Soviet Union and other socialist states just as an opportunity to increase our share in the further development of cooperation among CEMA countries. It is, above all, one of the main guarantees of our own long-term and stable development.

Each Ranking Employeee Is Responsible for Management

Comrade deputies, we are now reaching the decisive stage of work on [the preparation of] the Seventh 5-Year Plan. One year ago we informed you about the progress and problems concerning its preparation. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government have recently discussed in detail the elaborated documents and had to state that the work of almost 2 years has not yielded the needed results.

On the basis of documents worked out in economic production units and enterprises the ministries submitted a draft of the next 5-year plan, which we could not accept because it did not respect the directive. The proposals would in total, especially regarding foreign transactions, mean larger imports than exports. A similar imbalance was manifested in the demands for capital investment where a number of actions were proposed, the effect of which would have been lower than that of comparable projects abroad. The overall effectiveness as contained in these proposals is at variance with given possibilities and needs.

It ensues from all this that the required principle has not yet been reflected in practice by the management sphere. The Central Committee Presidium and the Government, therefore, had to set appropriate directives for the further course of action.

The year 1979 must be fully utilized in order to make the draft plans submitted by the economic production units and ministries a realistic basis for working out the draft directive for the Seventh 5-Year Plan, which is to be approved by the 16th party congress. We will consistently evaluate all responsible personnel from top to bottom according to how they are fulfilling this very important task. Comrades, in the past period we have devoted considerable attention to management as one of the main prerequisites for realizing the conclusions of the party's 15th congress. The government focuses on a systematic evaluation of management work and efficient measures taken at the beginning of the 5-year plan.

I would like to point to the importance of the comprehensive experiment concerning efficiency and quality control which was prepared in accordance with the directives of the 15th CPCZ Congress. The purpose of the experiment is to intensify the criteria and indexes of and, above all, the material interest in the final economic results, in achieving a higher efficiency and quality of work.

The results of the experimenting enterprises up to now confirm that a more effective orientation toward systematically increasing efficiency must be linked with considerably improving the quality of the content of the plan more than has been the case hitherto. We must intensify, in every respect, the state-accounting [chozrascotn] dependence of the creation of resources on the results achieved. By doing this we want to reinforce economic pressure on consistently asserting all-social interest, which is designed to systematically uncover reserves, and orient the enterprise collectives and creative initiative toward socially beneficial activities.

The Federal Government will soon discuss the chief directions on perfecting the system of planned management of the national economy after the year 1980, which will be a binding guideline for the procedure of all organs in preparing a number of other steps and measures in this sphere.

Above all, we want to intensively work out the content of the plan at all management levels through a system of qualitative indexes. We want the plan to express and insure intensive directions for economic development on the basis of a comprehensive utilization of the findings of science and technology. While doing so we must unconditionally respect technological and economic criteria prevailing in the world.

Further, we want to strengthen the long-term nature and stability of the plan. This will enable us to stipulate normatives, indexes and conditions of management for a longer period of time and thus give the individual ministries, economic production units and enterprises the necessary latitude for a more independent course of action in preparing and materializing the plan.

We are also asserting the principle that the set of quality and quantity indexes should create the necessary motivation for enterprises and individuals to achieve better economic results.

And, finally, we envisage a marked reinforcement of the state-accounting dependence for developing economic production units on the resources they create. By doing so we want to increase their role and responsibility for the growth of social production's efficiency and enhance the search for the most adequate methods and style of management work in satisfying the needs of the national economy. We simply want the economic production units to become well-functioning elements of management, to be capable of independently solving tasks and to be able to undertake business ventures in a socialist manner.

We understand the measures that are being prepared in the area of developing the system of planned management as an inseparable part of economic policy for the next period. At the same time they represent a significant source that should help us overcome a number of problems in our national economy.

However, this also requires an increased standard of work with cadres and increased demands placed on each employee. It is necessary to fully support those who possess the instinct for everything that is new, for scientific-technical progress, those who have the courage to grapple with shortcomings, old habits and complacency.

The experience gained so far from implementing the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress confirms that the growing initiative of the working people is a significant factor of our successes. We appreciate that the Central Trade Union Council and the entire revolutionary trade union movement orient socialist competition and the activity of brigades of socialist labor toward particularly exacting tasks of the plan.

It is gratifying that, thanks to the Socialist Youth Union there are a great many young people who demonstrate their attitude toward the socialist present through their work activity.

We regard the initiative of our working people, which is a manifestation of an aware attitude toward work, to be a factor of great all-social import.

Improvement of the Quality of the Legal Order

Improving the quality of our legal order is undoubtedly among the spheres where the collaboration of the government with you, deputies of the Federal Assembly, is immediate.

We envisage that this year a draft law will be submitted concerning the management and organization of foreign trade activity, the principles of which you have already assessed. A draft law concerning road traffic and the inner-state forwarding business has already been submitted. Its discussion will conclude an important stage in perfecting the legal order in the traffic sector, in which we have already amended the regulations concerning the railroad, water and air traffic. Concerning environment issues, we proceed in a similar manner: The legal regulation in the forest economy sector organically followed the comprehensive regulation concerning the use of agricultural land and the protection of the agricultural land fund.

The work on the analyses of the basic legal codes regulating civil, family and criminal laws is not in the stage of proposing the principles concerning the amendment of these laws. A draft of a new law concerning offenses, which is to strengthen the role of national committees in fighting against petty antisocial activity, has also been prepared.

The demand that all central organs devote increased attention to the quality and lucidity of legal regulations and to abolishing or amending outdated and inadequate regulations is part of the process of perfecting the legal order. On the other hand, however, we must see to it that no superfluous and overly complicated legal norms are made which result in practice in bureaucracy and in a growing apparatus. The government also considers the solution of these questions important because the influence of the legal order on the awareness and behavior of citizens, along with the persistent endeavor to assert socialist legality, effectively contributes to the overall stability of our society. [paragraph continues]

It plays a significant role in eliminating some surviving anti-social phenomena that are at variance with the principles of socialism and, as a consequence, disrupt relations among people, endanger the health and security of citizens and palpably harm the economy in many respects.

In spite of a number of good results, we cannot be satisfied with the situation in this sphere and must, above all, deal much more consistently with protecting property in socialist ownership.

Solidarity With Vietnam Against the Chinese Aggression

Dear comrades, Europe has entered the 34th year of peace, the longest period free of wars in its modern history. Peace, international security and cooperation and peaceful coexistence of all states have become an imperative of the present. In fulfilling the Final Act of the Helsinki conference we are witnessing a remarkable process which opens the gates for an equal and mutually advantageous cooperation of states with different social systems. On the old continent, the practice of bilateral negotiation has established itself which prevents the danger of confrontation and generates an atmosphere of goodneighborly relations. Europe, in spite of all complexities, serves as an example for settling disputes on other continents.

We do not, of course, harbor any illusions that the relaxation of international tension is the goal of all political forces and the program of all governments in the world. We are concerned about the lasting effects of wars in the near and distant vicinity of Europe. All the more resolute must be our stand against those imperialist circles that would like to return the world to the cold-war period, to the brink of a nuclear conflict, as demonstrated by latest events in the Far East.

A bloody act of aggression has been committed in Asia this year. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has been attacked, a country which only 3 years ago victoriously emerged from the sufferings of a modern thirty years' war. The Chinese leadership has thus completed its betrayal of socialism and the national liberation struggle. It renounced before the whole world the policy of coexistence of states and the principles of the UN Charter.

From the very beginning of the aggression against Vietnam our government and all our people condemned with indignation the disgraceful act of the Chinese ruling circles. At the same time we identify ourselves with the demand for a complete withdrawal of the aggressor's troops from the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam beyond its recognized, historical border. We are in fully solidarity with the Vietnamese people who have and will have a friend and ally in us that will always fulfill its obligation to help wherever it is needed.

We equally condemn China's aggressive actions against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and demand an end to the interference in the internal affairs of this sovereign state.

We welcome the victory of the Cambodian people who overthrew--under the leadership of the National United Front for National Salvation--the cruel regime of the Pol Pot clique that was supported from Beijing. We cooperate with the People's Republic of Cambodia as with a friendly state that has assumed its place among the world's progressive and peace-loving countries.

The aggressor finally had to withdraw, thanks to the heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people, to the resolute position of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and under the influence of the world progressive public's solidarity. The threat of war, however, has not passed yet because the expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership continues to threaten not only the countries bordering on China but all Southeast Asia as well. This is why we speak out against attempts to find excuses for this policy pursued by Beijing. In the same way we regard the deliveries of the most modern weapons to China as dangerously playing with fire, as a direct threat to world peace.

The tasks to halt the forces of war and to extend detente from the political to the military sphere is coming increasingly to the fore. This is also the plan of the declaration of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact that was adopted in Moscow, the goal of which was to contribute new proposals in the sphere of disarmament, particularly in Europe. The letter of the declaration that "there is no type of armament that the socialist countries would not be prepared to limit or reduce on the basis of strictly adhering to the principle of not threatening the security of either side" also applies to our country.

The proposals of the socialist countries submitted at the Vienna MBFR talks are also well known and their acceptance would lead to the pacification of precisely our region. As direct participants in these talks we strive, along with the other socialist countries, to bring about agreements that would result in ruling out the danger of a military confrontation. We are alarmed by the reports that the Pentagon is striving to deploy further, medium-range missiles equipped with nuclear warheads on FRG territory. Similar plans, along with attempts to introduce the production of the neutron bomb, threaten to upset the military balance on our continent. We cannot but publicly condemn and, together with the realistic circles of Western Europe, strive to prevent the realization of these plans.

The Soviet Union and states of the socialist community are showing in the present complicated international situation realistic ways aiming at deepening the process of detente, achieving further progress in disarmament and at solving the most important questions from the viewpoint of the world's peaceful future. They thus demonstrate again their responsible approach to the questions of peace and security of nations.

To use the recent words of Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "The most urgent and pressing task of mankind is now to halt feverish armament and to avert the threat of a nuclear world war." This is why we fully support the new Soviet proposals suggesting that all participants in the Helsinki conference conclude an agreement that they will not be the first to use nuclear or conventional weapons against each other. This would mean in practice the conclusion of a nonaggression pact among the signatories of the Final Act and would be a significant step toward reinforcing the trust among states and toward European security.

Given our interest in the policy of detente, especially in the military sphere, we cannot disregard the fact that NATO countries continue their frantic military buildup, increasing spending on the armed forces that is already too high, and above all introducing new systems of weapons in a bid to change the military situation in Europe in their favor.

It is, therefore, necessary to vigilantly guard the achievements of socialism and to attentively watch the state of our defense capability. The CSSR Defense Council, led by Comrade Husak, carefully sees to it that the Czechoslovak armed forces have the most modern military technology at their disposal and that the cadre and morale-political state of the army corresponds to the defense needs of our homeland and the cause of socialism in general. Simultaneously we strive to consolidate our collaboration with the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, especially with the Soviet Army.

Czechoslovakia, as a firm component of the socialist community, devotes and will continue to devote priority attention to the all-round development of fraternal relations and comradely cooperation with the Soviet Union and all countries of the socialist system. We permanently strive for consolidating the unity and strength of the entire socialist community. The tasks and obligations stemming from our membership in the organizations of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA continue to be the basis of our policy, of our foreign political activity.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet relations, which are in the fore of our interest, are going through a dynamic period of fulfilling the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. This was confirmed by last year's visit of a party and government delegation of the Soviet Union, led by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We are implementing the conclusions of these talks in everyday practice, as a long-term program.

The Czechoslovak-Soviet economic and scientific-technological cooperation and the further expansion of cooperation and specialization will result in close integration between the two countries' economies. We consider it, therefore, natural that the coordination of the two national economies' plans for the Sixth 5-Year Plan envisage an almost 50 percent increase in trade exchange. I am happy to be able to mention that in the course of 1978 alone more than 20 cooperation agreements in the economic sphere were concluded between the two countries.

Cooperation with the other fraternal countries has also been expanding smoothly in all areas of social life. Our collaboration in solving international questions of common interest is already traditional. As an everyday matter we are exchanging our experience gained in building socialism. Our relations on the state level but also relations among trade union, youth, sport and other social organizations have acquired new contents. The national cultures enrich themselves mutually and in the ideological sphere, too, a greater collaboration takes place.

We Are in Favor of Peaceful Cooperation

The CSSR cooperates extensively with Asian, African and Latin American countries, with which it is linked by ties of fraternity in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism. Last year's and this year's events in Africa and the Middle East have confirmed that from the gross interference of imperialist forces in the internal affairs [of countries] it is never far to a direct military intervention.

Progress in many developing countries is not free of dramatic features and is sometimes surprising and unforeseeable as demonstrated by the events in Iran where a national democratic revolution prevailed. [paragraph continues]

We receive positively the foreign policy orientation of the government of this country and its endeavor to develop relations with socialist countries on a broader basis. Czechoslovakia is, therefore, ready to stand by its commitments and to expand its cooperation on those programs that will be approved by the Tehran Government.

Developments in the Middle East gravely concern us. It has been the scene of 10 wars in the course of the last few decades. We have already stressed several times that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East is possible only if Israeli troops withdraw from all territories occupied since 1967, if the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine including the right to create their own state--are realized and, finally, if the security and peaceful development of all states in the region is safeguarded.

This is why we have rejected the Camp David agreements and, on the contrary, commended the fact that the Arab states succeeded in uniting their positions at the Baghdad summit. Today, when a separate treaty between Egypt and Israel has been signed behind the back and against the will of most Arab countries and at the expense of Palestinians, we again point to the dangerous consequences of this step. This act does not, and cannot, establish a lasting peace in the Middle East. The signing of a separate agreement does not, therefore, enhance the just Arab cause but rather the interests of imperialism and Zionism.

We traditionally cooperate with India, Syria and Iraq and, especially last year, we have cemented our contacts with these countries on the highest political level as well. We greeted the victory of the popular revolution in Afghanistan which provides broad possibilities for bilateral cooperation. Our policy of developing cooperation with, above all, the friendly countries of Asia will naturally continue.

Africa, a continent that is going through a very complicated but also promising development, has also been the focus of our permanent attention. A progressive and sometimes even socialist orientation for a number of countries of this continent is being consolidated, although there are almost incessant local and military conflicts on the continent nourished by imperialist circles. The talks on highest level with socialist Ethiopia and the Socialist Libyan Jamahiriyah demonstrate what prospects this region promises to us. Cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola has continued and it is, of course, in our interest to purposefully develop mutually beneficial contacts with a number of other African countries as well. We shall be devoting particular attention to the south of Africa, to the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa against colonialism and racism.

The developing world is waging a persistent struggle for a new settlement of its affairs. So far it has achieved state and political sovereignty, which cannot be permanent without true independence in the economic sector. The plans concerning a new economic system, based on the principles of equality and needed priorities, are designed to eliminate the supremacy of imperialism. We want to assist much more actively than heretofore in this historical struggle for economic independence.

We live on the western border of the world of socialism. Our inner interest in the policy of peaceful coexistence and in reducing weapons stockpiles and troops concentrated in this region of potential confrontation stems also from this historical premise.

We welcome a certain stimulus that has taken place in our relations with the FRG. The joint declaration signed during the visit of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, in Bonn provides many an impetus to developing mutually advantageous cooperation, which we intend to expand purposefully.

Contacts with Austria are also frequent nowadays. This is true on all levels, as demonstrated by the recent visit of Mr Kirchschlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria, to the CSSR. Goodneighborly relations, corresponding to the historical and contemporary needs of central Europe have been restored successfully.

We have also registered positive results in a number of other European countries such as Finland, Cyprus, Greece and Spain but also in non-European regions such as Canada and Japan. Certain positive possibilities are appearing in our relations with France. Unfortunately, we must note again that owing to the policy of the present Washington administration nothing has changed in our unsatisfactory relations with the United States.

Our basic foreign policy position is determined by the line of the 15th CPCZ Congress and by the declaration of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, adopted last November in Moscow.

"It is the main goal of our foreign policy this year," Comrade Husak said in his New Year's address, "to safeguard a life in peace for our people. We consider it our obligation to contribute to preserving the world from a war catastrophe. We want to pass an even more beautiful world on to our children."

JAKES BRIEFS DEPUTIES ON CPCZ CC SESSION

LD030242 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1330 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, briefed at today's plenary session of the Club of Communist Deputies of the Czech National Council in Prague about the discussion and conclusions of the 13th CPCZ Central Committee session. He spoke above all about conditions for further developing Czechoslovak agriculture and the food industry. He stressed that the task of increasing self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs calls for developing livestock production on the basis of domestically produced feed, coupled with reducing demands for grain import. He stated that the growth of grain production depends on raising further the fertility of soil by making better use of irrigation and supplies of good quality of agricultural machinery, including spare parts.

Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs, afterward briefed deputies about the current international situation.

RUDE PRAVO CALLS FOR REPLACEMENT OF UNPRODUCTIVE INDIVIDUALS

AU301101 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Plan Fulfillment Is Within Our Reach"]

[Excerpt] We are aware that not all communists are coping with tasks in a manner corresponding to present requirements. This is why they must be more demanding toward themselves and demand, from themselves and from others, qualified, high-quality and responsible work. It would be a great mistake if some individuals wanted to profit in some way from the problems caused by the fuel-energy situation, ask for an easing of the plan, excuse the nonfulfillment of individual deliveries and so forth. It is obvious that such cases of speculation cannot be tolerated. This would be at variance with all-social interests. And who else if not precisely and primarily communists must guard all-social interests? The mobilization of latent resources and reserves of all kinds must be pursued consistently at each work place. Such reserves exist even in collectives the performance of which is above average.

There are people, and they are in the overwhelming majority, who stand the test when fulfilling exacting tasks and solving complicated problems. But the present tasks also are, for various reasons, beyond the reach of some individuals. Their abilities, knowledge and experience are simply not adequate to cope with these tasks. However, the contingent inability or even irresponsibility of an individual must not threaten the work results of one or more collectives. This is why it is necessary to place people who cannot cope in positions where they will be able to function and where they will have the satisfaction that they are doing useful work that is beneficial for society. This is not a new opinion nor a new demand, only its urgency is perhaps greater because the greater and the more complicated the tasks we are solving, the more--especially as far as ranking personnel is concerned--the need for high political and professional standards and ability to manage, organize and creatively approach problems whose solutions come to the fore.

BRIEFS

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR LEAVING--Prague--Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak received today Austrian Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Dr Hans Pasch who is ending his diplomatic mission in this country. They appreciated the development of economic relations between their states. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD]

EXPORTS TO IRAQ--The most important CSSR exports to Iraq, which is closely cooperating with CEMA, include equipment for the Basra oil refinery, the Baghdad plant for pressurized flask production, grain mills, Nasaria Airport, the Aby Graiba plant for the production of concrete pillars, pumping stations and water treatment plants, diesel engine centers for rural areas and equipment for the ceramics plant in Ramadi. Cooperation between the two countries has also been expanded in the production and assembly of Zetor tractors. [Prague Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 29 Mar 79 p 6 AU]

COMMENTARY REPORTS ON HARRISBURG DEVELOPMENTS

LD041525 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] According to U.S. scientists, a technically inadequate and defective cooling system was the main cause of damage in a new nuclear plant near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Our correspondent, Horst Kaeubler, reports on further details by telephone from Washington:

[Kaeubler--begin recording] In many parts of the United States bitterness is growing over the fact that powerful energy monopolies also control the nuclear reactor sector and ignore strict security regulations. This is because of events in Harrisburg, a city in Pennsylvania which can easily be reached in a 1-hour drive from Washington, Philadelphia or Pittsburgh. Here, on a 5 km island in the Susquehanna River, Edison, a U.S. energy monopoly, built nuclear reactors that supply electricity to the surrounding industrial centers. It now transpires that the construction was not subjected to state control. Since the middle of last week a strong increase in radioactivity has been measured in Harrisburg, caused by the neglect of strict security precautions.

Jack (Herbine), vice president of Edison, publicly denied that there was anything that was not functioning in the nuclear powerplant. And even last Friday he stated before U.S. TV cameras that there was no cause for alarm. But now commentators of U.S. TV stations who are present at the scene of the event state frankly that the Edison energy monopoly concealed the facts from the population. It is clear that damage in the nuclear reactor is due to neglect of essential security precautions.

Over the past few weeks there have been widespread protests in the United States, which accused the energy monopolies of risking public safety. All the energy producers in the United States, including nuclear energy producers, are privately owned, powerful monopolies. The protest movement was able to prove that the U.S. energy monopolies put egoistical profit interests to the fore, while neglecting strict security measures.

VERNER, KROLIKOWSKI RECEIVE CUBA'S CARLOS RODRIGUEZ

LD042042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1911 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the Sed Central Committee, received in Berlin today the member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Poliburo and deputy chairman of the Cuban State Council and of the Council of Ministers, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. Rodriguez is in Berlin as chairman of the Cuban section of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and Cuba for the committee's ninth meeting. During the meeting, which took place in a comradely and friendly atmosphere, it was noted that the relations between both friendly states are developing successfully.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez was also received today by Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. The two men discussed cooperation for the period 1981 to 1985.

HAGER ADDRESSES VENICE MASS RALLY 31 MARCH

AU041050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 79 p 6 AU

["Greetings speech by Kurt Hager at Venice rally on the Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress: Militant Alliance Between the SED and PCI for Peace and Social Progress"]

[Text] Dear women and men comrades,

Dear friends:

The SED delegation to the 15th PCI Congress extends to you and all Italian communists the fraternal militant greetings of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Erich Honecker, and of the communists and all GDR working people.

It is with great pleasure that we are participating in this rally which is marked by the spirit of proletarian internationalism and is taking place in Venice, this traditional center of Italian and world culture.

You are waging a bold struggle against reaction and neofascism, for the defense and expansion of democratic gains, for social rights and for fundamental social transformations.

We would like to congratulate you warmly on this and to assure you at the same time that our party, that the GDR working people are always watching the struggle of the Italian communists with solidaristic affinity and great sympathy.

Against Imperialism and Fascism

Traditional fraternal relations have existed between the SED and PCI for decades. They have developed in the common struggle against imperialism and fascism. They are constantly further deepening loyalty to the legacy of Palmiro Togliatti and Ernst Thaelmann, the outstanding leaders of the workers class of our countries and of the international communist movement. The many cordial meetings between Enrico Berlinguer and Erich Honecker are also proof of this.

The close militant alliance between the SED and PCI is and remains an essential basis of the friendship between the GDR and Italian peoples, is based on our unshakeable declaration for antifascism and on the joint actions for peace and social progress.

Dear women and men comrades, dear friends, it now is more necessary than ever that the communists, together with all peace-loving forces, intensify their efforts to secure peace, the most precious treasure of mankind.

Progress has been achieved in the struggle for peace and detente, for national and social liberation.

But influential reactionary forces, particularly in NATO, have intensified their activities to halt the detente process. This also includes the arms race, unleashed and escalated by imperialism on an unprecedented scale. The NATO long-term program adopted in Washington provides in addition to the already enormous expenditures, another $800 billion for rearmament.

Securing Peace Is the Most Urgent Task

The imperialist forces hostile to detente are combining the arms race with an unbridled anticommunist and anti-Soviet baiting. They maintain that the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states are hatching aggressive plans. But socialism and peace form an inseparable unity because socialism exclusively serves the benefit of the people, the interests of the workers class and of all working people because there is nobody among us who makes profits from arms and who wants war.

With its Moscow declaration of November 1978 the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states, which also includes, the GDR, have seized another initiative in the interest of peace. They have proposed a constructive program for limiting armaments and for disarmament. The struggle against the arms race and for disarmament constitutes the most urgent task of present times. The more resolutely this struggle is conducted the more realistic are the chances of securing peace.

The fact that the Beijing leaders are cooperating more and more closely with the aggressive imperialist forces is also connected with the present aggravation of the international situation. With their insidious attack on Socialist Vietnam they have committed a serious crime against peace and socialism.

Our party, the government and the entire GDR people have expressed their passionate protests against China's aggression as well as our effective solidarity with the courageous afflicted Vietnamese people. We resolutely demand: Hands Off Vietnam!

At the same time our solidarity also goes to all African, Asian and Latin American peoples struggling against imperialism, neocolonialism and racism. We particularly denounce the attempt to thwart a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East through the separate agreement between Israel and Egypt, concluded under the direction of U.S. imperialism, and to deprive the Palestinian people of their right to self-determination and to their own state.

GDR Proves Strength of Real Socialism

Dear comrades and friends,

On this 7 October our people will commemorate the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding. Thirty years of the existence of the GDR, the first worker-peasant state on German soil, is convincing proof of the correctness and creative application of Marxism-Leninism and of the successful development of real socialism in all fields.

The GDR working people have created their own state in which there is no capitalist exploitation and oppression, no capitalist crisis and consequences of this crisis, a state in which peace and the people's well-being are the supreme law.

The successes of socialist GDR are the outcome of the dedicated work by the people under the party's leadership of the workers class. At the same time they are based on the indestructible friendship and increasingly closer cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Incorporating the GDR in the socialist community of states and the worldwide solidarity of the communist and democratic movement constitute a solid basis of our successes. Implementing the Ninth SED Congress decisions is reflected in the constant improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people, particularly the workers class of the GDR. Unemployment, crisis of education, inflation and terrorism have long been for our people concepts from an alien world.

We are purposefully implementing a great sociopolitical program whose pivotal point is the construction or modernization of more than 2.5 million apartments by 1990. For more than two decades the prices for bread, sugar, meat and other commodities of daily consumption, for rents, rates and services have remained unchanged. No youth who leave school needs to be afraid of being unemployed, everyone receives vocational training and a job. The promotion of young marriages, the care for working mothers, the extension of vacations for all employed persons as well as many other sociopolitical measures make social security and confidence in the future determine the life in our country.

We Wish You Success From the Bottom of Our Hearts.

Socialist democracy is developing in our country more and more broadly. Every fourth GDR citizen actively participates in the work of representing the people and honorary commission. Right at the moment many thousand of workers, cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia are being proposed by the working people as candidates for the communal elections on 20 May. In doing so an open, frank discussion of all social problems is taking place at the election meetings.

The GDR working people are continuing this fine road with great optimism, with initiative and vigor. At the same time they naturally do not overlook existing problems because fashioning the developed socialist society is a protracted process in the course of which complicated new problems must be constantly solved.

We are certain that our fraternal party, the combat-tested PCI, will also successfully solve the new and complicated tasks in defending the gains of the country's working people and in the struggle for peace, security and social progress.

The SED members and all GDR working people wish you great success in this from the bottom of their hearts.

Long live the common struggle of the PCI and SED for peace, democracy and socialism.

JOINT ECONOMIC MINUTE ON CONSULTATIONS SIGNED WITH KUWAIT

LD042322 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2116 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait--The third meeting of the joint committee for economic, technological and cultural cooperation between the GDR and Kuwait ended in Kuwait today. The chairmen of the two sides, Dr Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi, Kuwait minister of commerce and industry, signed an agreed minute on the results of the consultations.

During his stay Dr Reichelt was received by the Crown Prince and Kuwaiti Prime Minister Shaykh Said Abdullah as-Salim as-Sabah for a friendly talk. He also had talks with members of the government and Kuwait's political and economic life. During the talks, which confirmed the identical or similar views respectively of both sides on important international issues, special attention was paid to developments in the Middle East. Dr. Reichelt stressed the GDR's solidarity with the struggle waged by the Arab peoples for a comprehensive and just solution of the Middle East conflict. From the Kuwait side, tribute was paid to the GDR's consistent support for the interests of the Arab peoples.

EAST BERLIN REPORTEDLY TO INCREASE NUMBER OF BEZIRKE

LD031040 Hamburg DPA in German 1038 GMT 2 Apr 79 LD

[Text] East Berlin--It appears that East Berlin is to increase its number of municipal bezirke from eight to nine. This intention of the SED leadership was indirectly confirmed by informed circles in East Berlin today. An official announcement has so far not been made. The new municipal bezirk is to be called "Berlin-Marzahn" and comprises essentially a new residential area in the northeast of the city.

It could be gleaned from the East Berlin press over the weekend that, according to a resolution by the East Berlin city government, a separate municipal council with 107 deputies is to be elected for Berlin-Marzahn at the coming local elections on 20 May. Western observers regard the setting up of a ninth municipal bezirk as a violation of the four-power status of all-Berlin. The 1964 London protocol which dealt with the division of all-Berlin lays down eight municipal bezirke for East Berlin (12 for West Berlin).

The new residential area of Marzahn is, according to a statement by East Berlin acting chief Mayor Horst Kuemmel, to extend beyond the current borders of East Berlin in a number of years' time. So far it is still not clear whether this extended area will be administered later by Berlin-Marzahn Bezirk or--as hitherto--by Frankfurt-Oder Bezirk.

The formal decision in favor of a ninth municipal bezirk appears to have been taken some time ago at a secret session of the East Berlin leading bodies. The SED set up an independent kreis organization in Marzahn a few weeks ago. Setting up a ninth municipal bezirk is seen by observers in connection with earlier measures by the SED to undermine the four-power status of all-Berlin. Close coordination between the GDR leadership and the Soviet Union in this question is considered a certainty. However, observers would regard as much more serious the extension of a new municipal bezirk beyond the present East Berlin borders.

The eastern side has for a long time denied the validity of the four-power status for all-Berlin. On the other hand, there are visible indications that the status still exists, such as, for example, the freedom of movement enjoyed by the military personnel of the four victorious powers in Berlin as a whole.

The first indication of the impending election of a municipal council for Berlin-Marzahn was contained in a clause of a report on the local elections published Saturday in East Berlin's BERLINER ZEITUNG. Together with the SED central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND the paper published on its back page an "election announcement" without further details. The East Berlin city government and Foreign Ministry had by Monday afternoon issued no detailed information.

East Berlin authorities have already played a cat-and-mouse game about Berlin-Marzahn in previous years. The GDR press media referred to the new residential area first of all as the "future ninth municipal bezirk." A few months later they dropped this designation, speaking instead of a "new municipal bezirk," later still only of "Berlin-Marzahn". Repeated inquiries by Western correspondents to state authorities about the future status of Marzahn remained unanswered.

Only last week member of the GDR Election Committee Werner Kirchhoff told journalists in East Berlin, when asked about Marzahn's involvement in the local elections "local social forces there have hitherto been formed via Lichtenberg Bezirk." Lichtenberg Bezirk as well as Weissensee Bezirk have so far been responsible for the administration of the Marzahn region.

HUNGARIAN COMMENTATOR SUSPICIOUS OF HARRISBURG 'PANIC'

LD041542 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0600 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Was there real danger in the American nuclear powerplant or just artificial panic? Istvan Kulcsar, our New York correspondent answers the question:

[Kulcsar] By Monday evening tempers had somewhat subsided in the United States in the wake of the technical error in the Pennsylvania nuclear powerplant. Since the middle of last week when some components in the reactor of the powerplant had broken and an insignificant amount of radioactive pollutant material had escaped into the atmosphere, American television and radio stations and the press have created a continuous atmosphere of panic.

Of course, it is possible that the designers of the nuclear powerplant did not provide for adequate security and they can be blamed for what happened. But those who have until now opposed the construction of nuclear powerplants for this or that reason are now in general demanding their closure.

Although at the moment there are 72 nuclear powerplants in operation in the United States--they produce 11 percent of the electricity--and a further 90 are being built, their prohibition would present the American economy and the small consumer with extremely serious problems. It would raise the price of the other energy materials, crude oil and coal, even faster. Perhaps it is the interested parties in this who are helping to increase the panic.

FURTHER COVERAGE OF LIBERATION DAY ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Leaders at Reception

LD050912 Budapest MTI in English 0614 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Apr 4, MTI--On the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Hungary's liberation the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic held a reception in parliament.

Present at the ceremony were Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, prime minister; Gyorgy Aczel, Antal Apro, Bela Biszku, Jeno Fock, Sandor Gaspar, Istvan Huszar, Laszlo Marothy, Dezso Nemes, Karoly Nemeth, Miklos Ovari, and Istvan Sarlos, members of the HSWP Political Committee; Sandor Borbely, Andras Gyenes, Imre Gyori, Ferenc Havasi and Mihaly Korom, secretaries of the CC. Several members of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers, leaders of the Hungarian popular, economic and cultural life, as well as excellent workers were also present.

The cordial and friendly reception ceremony, where the participants were greeted by Pal Losonczi, was attended also by many leaders and members of foreign diplomatic missions in Budapest.

Budapest Mass Rally

LD041752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Summary] In celebration of Hungary's liberation day, a mass rally of young people was held in the Jubilee Park on Gellert Hill this morning. After a wreath was laid at the statue of liberty, the mass rally was opened by Gyorgy [as heard] Pasztor, secretary of the Budapest Hungarian Communist Youth League Committee [KISZ].

"Seated on the Presidium were Jeno Fock, member of the MSZMP Politburo; Sandor Gaspar, member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Hungarian Trade Union Council; and Lazslo Marothy, member of the Politburo and first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee."

Cultural events followed the rally.

Leaders Message to USSR

AU051104 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Apparent text of message from MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar, Hungarian Presidential Council Chairman Pal Losonczi and Council of Ministers Chairman Gyorgy Lazar in reply to a greetings message from the USSR's Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.]

[Text] Dear Comrades, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and our people as a whole, we thank you from our hearts for the fraternal greetings and good wishes conveyed on the occasion of our national holiday, the 34th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary.

The Soviet Union, which bore the main burden of crushing Hitlerite fascism, fulfilled a historic mission. Its heroic army liberated our country 34 years ago at a heavy sacrifice. The liberation provided congenial conditions for a deep transformation of our society, for building socialism which was started 60 years ago by Hungarian workers --who were the first in emulating the example of the Russian proletariat--by founding the Hungarian Republic of Councils. But they could not complete it due to the intervention of imperialists and their lackeys.

In the 34 years since the liberation, the Hungarian people have recorded historic achievements in every sphere of socialist construction work. Implementing the resolutions of the HSWP's 11th Congress, our people are today engaged in constructing an advanced socialist society.

A decisive factor of the development of the Hungarian People's Republic is that in our work we rely on the Soviet Union which has registered enormous successes and significant experiences. We highly appreciate the multifarious and ever enriching cooperation being realized between our country and the Soviet Union in every sphere of life on the basis of proletarian internationlism. We will continue to consider it our topmost task to expand Hungarian-Soviet ties, to widen mutually advantageous cooperation and to consolidate unceasingly the everlasting friendship between the Hungarian and Soviet peoples.

Guided by principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our country is taking an active part in cooperation among the socialist countries, in the work and consolidation of the Warsaw Treaty, the defense alliance of the socialist community, as well as in socialist states' international division of work and in the deepening of economic integration being realized with the CEMA. Our coordinated international activity is aimed at contributing to the preservation of the achievements of global security and peace, detente and to social progress all over the world.

The Hungarian people follow the creative work performed by the Soviet people in communist construction under the direction of its Leninist party with sincere interest and great recognition. We rejoice over the outstanding results you have attained in implementing the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress for the benefit of the peoples of the Soviet Union and in the service of our common cause.

On our national holiday, we send fraternal greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union and the Soviet people as a whole. We wish you and, in your persons, the fraternal Soviet people, further outstanding successes in building a communist society.

ACZEL, MSZMP DELEGATION RETURN FROM ITALIAN CP CONGRESS

LD042010 Budapest MTI in English 1729 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Apr 4 (MTI)--The delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party which, under the leadership of Political Committee member Gyorgy Aczel, was attending the 15th congress of the Italian Communist Party, today returned to Budapest. The delegation included also Gyula Horn, deputy chief of the CC's foreign section.

NEPSZAVA MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF 'GRAYBEARD' NATO

LD031140 Budapest MTI in English 1040 GMT 3 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Apr 2 (MTI)--"NATO as a military pact has little changed in thirty years. Its essence remains fierce anti-socialism and its arguments are backed by the power of arms. The era however, in which it exists, has fundamentally changed. Time has quickly passed above this organization and left it a 'graybeard' at thirty", sums up its opinion about NATO the daily of the Hungarian trade unions in its Tuesday edition commenting on the thirtieth anniversary of the foundation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The Budapest paper explains that NATO has always had for its guiding principle the urge to defend aggressively any old regime against a new one, and despite all the changes in the world, it has remained so. "By founding in 1949 this enormous military-political bloc it was not the sole intention of the leaders of the major capitalist powers to prevent the spread of socialism from the eastern part of Europe to the western one, but also to have a well-organized and armed force ready and available to halt--with force if need by--any leftist attempt threatening the capitalist order in their countries. Or, if you like, it is a chain around the socialist community from Norway to Turkey, and at the same time also a manifestation of discouragement for all otherwise thinking in the capitalist world."

NEPSZAVA stresses that since the very beginning NATO has been rallying those forces which expect to solve the differences in political-ideological views with arms in the first place, and the giant armament race threatening the world's peace has also been launched under the aegis of NATO.

"And this road has led to NATO's becoming an outdated organization that fails to hear the call of times. Because the era of cold war is long over, detente and peaceful coexistence have no alternative and have become the sole perspective in international life. Trapped by its convulsive clinging to past traditions, NATO has become a fortress in the battle against any positive developments in our days, which is time and again getting into contradiction with the world's changes, and oddly enough even with the daily policy of its members. [paragraph continues]

The leaders of the United States made frequent statements last year on the necessity of disarmament and on the importance of improving relations with the Soviet Union, and simultaneously made the NATO summit adopt a new long-range and extremely costly armament program" points out the Budapest daily.

NEPSZABADSAG ANALYZES IMPACT OF EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TREATY

LD291008 Budapest MTI in English 0606 GMT 29 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, Mar 29 (MTI)--"It will be the subject of lengthy analyses, who has won what and who lost what by the Washington bargain", states the columnist of NEPSZABADSAG, the central daily newspaper of the HSWP CC, in the paper's Thursday issue commenting on the signing of the separate peace-treaty between Egypt and Israel.

"It is doubtless that, while asserting U.S. global strategic interests, also Begin had to make certain concessions: He committed himself to return to Egypt within three years the Sinai peninsula occupied illegitimately since 1967. But beyond compare a greater concession was placed in the other scale of the balance: Egypt recognizes Israel which is pursuing a policy of expansion and annexation. It established diplomatic and economic relations with it. By this step Israel gets rid of its biggest and strongest Arab opponent. Thus it may continue in a trouble-free manner its expansionist policy on the other occupied Arab territory", writes the commentator.

"The U.S. government bought Israel's readiness to sign the accord with further 3 thousand million dollar economic and military aid and not less important are the political and military guarantees for the event if, for any reason, the Egyptian-Israeli separate treaty met with failure. Although to a more modest extent, also Egypt may reckon with additional U.S. economic aid and may fill its arsenal with one and a half thousand million dollars worth of American weapons. So, one of the consequences of the bargain is a new stage in the armament race-presumably also an increased U.S. presence--in this especially explosive region."

Then the commentary asks: "Why are so many weapons needed if the signatories really want peace and regard their initiative as a part, an initial stage of comprehensive settlement?" It points out that the conclusion is logical: The separate peace has a strong smell of gunpowder because in reality it is designed against peace. It is one of the steps that have led from the idea and international principle of a comprehensive settlement to a special bargaining. It is doubtless and sad that the United States itself abandoned the stipulation laid down in the Soviet-United States joint declaration in autumn 1977 declaring that: The only right path to solve comprehensively all aspects of the Middle East problem is the convocation of the Geneva peace conference, whose co-chairmen are the Soviet Union and the United States, in a way that every side concerned in the conflict, also the representatives of the Palestine people included, attends the talks. Years have passed between the first agreement on troop separation and signing the separate peace treaty, but in this space of time the U.S. goal remained unchanged--namely to separate from the Arab countries' unity front Egypt, which is getting to the right-wing in its home politics and drawing off completely from Nasir's line in its foreign policy, as well as to expand U.S. influence and presence in the Middle East region of vital importance for Western oil monopolies. After the turn in Iran, it has become all the more urgent to continue to secure the policy of strength, a new cast, to replace the withdrawn gendarme in the Middle East. More and more statements can be heard, like that by U.S. Senator Jackson for instance, saying that this role might be played by the Israeli and Egyptian armies jointly."

"In this situation the strengthening of the Arab unity front opposing separate peace as well as making closer the test-proven alliance linking the Arab peoples fighting for their just cause and the socialist countries are only natural. It is one of the consequences of the developments in this situation that not only the states belonging to the front of resistance. The progressive Arab regimes regard necessary to broaden cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist states but also the moderate ones. What is also more certain, conservative states make the first steps towards establishing relations. There is nothing surprising in this, since the socialist countries have already proved on many occasions that they are fighting consistently for a just and peaceful settlement of the Middle East conflict, for a solution that involves both the full evacuation of the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the restoration of the national rights of the Palestine people, because only this way can the independent and secure existence of all countries in the area be guaranteed. And also because these conditions of the settlement are laid down in the resolutions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly, it cannot be permitted that the world organization be used as a means, an international disguise of a separate bargain contradicting to the aforementioned conditions."

It goes without saying that the supporters of a just settlement do not reject peace but the peace substitute, the separate peace threatening with war consequences, and they do so in the conviction that the political struggle against the separate bargain is inseparable from bringing about the conditions of a lasting peace. The same conclusion can be drawn also from the Arab and international responses to the Washington show", notes in conclusion NEPSZABADSAG's commentary.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL PROJECT COMPLETED--Budapest, Mar 30 (MTI)--A major chemical industry project of the Fifth Five-Year Plan term has been completed and formally inaugurated today at north Hungarian Kazincbarcika: The PVC III factory of the Borsid chemical complex cost 11,000 million Forints. The new factory, said Deputy Premier Gyula Szeker in his inauguration speech, is part of a series of huge projects commonly known as the central petrol-chemistry development program, and at the same time it is also a nice example of socialist economic cooperation. A Soviet-Hungarian petrol-chemistry agreement has provided the conditions to establishing this plant, and a Hungarian-Polish artificial fibre production accord makes it possible both for Hungary and Poland to produce one kind of artificial fibre in large economical quantities. [Excerpt] [Budapest MTI in English 1712 GMT 30 Mar 79 LD]

VATICAN HUNGARIAN COLLEGE ANNIVERSARY--The Papal Collegium Germanicum Hungaricum in Rome celebrated the 400th anniversary of its existence on Sunday [1 April]. Secretary of State Imre Miklos, chairman of the State Office for Church Affairs, and Rezsos Palotas, Hungarian ambassador in Rome, participated in the festivity. The Hungarian Church delegation was led by Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom. Among others, Jozsef Cserhati, diocesan bishop of Pecs, made a speech at the commemoration. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Apr 79 p 8 AU]

LEKAI AT VATICAN--Cardinal Dr Laszlo Lekai, who has been in Rome since the beginning of the week, was received by Pope John Paul II in a private audience on Thursday [29 March]. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 30 Mar 79 p 8 AU]

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI MARKS NATO'S 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD041356 Warsaw PAP in English 0922 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 April, PAP--In an extensive article on the 30th anniversary of the founding of NATO, the Polish army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI says that this military pact is a "hotbed of aggression" and that "from the moment of its establishment it has been directed against the socialist states and world revolutionary and national liberation movements." At present, the role played by NATO in the military sphere and in foreign policies pursued by its member-states reflects the most characteristic features of contemporary imperialism.

This year's anniversary, says ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI, is being celebrated in less than a modest way. There are many reasons and the continued increase in antiwar forces and the progress of political detente in interstate relations are the most crucial among them. These processes, of which the Soviet Union and other socialist states have been a driving force for years now, pitilessly reveal the truth about the bankruptcy of political "ideas" of NATO militarists who aim at the gaining of one-sided profits, making use of the so-called policy of force.

Generals from the NATO Brussels headquarters are aware of the fact that intensification of the psychosis of the alleged threat posed by the East, the waving of the sword of war and retaliation mounted by NATO, has become less and less convincing even for their own societies in the context of peace initiatives put forth by the socialist states.

Despite the expanded arsenal of destruction weapons gathered over the past 30 years, NATO generals' dreams of military dominance remain for them an every-day matter.

It is clear that NATO hawks have already begun to take energetic efforts to create a favourable asymmetry in the field of Euro-strategic weapons in order to win a better bargain position in the disarmament dialogue and manipulate with its results. But somehwere in the background, work is underway on new systems of mass annihilation weapons sponsored by NATO and the U.S.

Unfortunately, nothing seems to indicate that NATO takes into consideration the reality and tendencies of the policy of detente to at least a minimum degree.

The discredit of NATO's successive strategic doctrines and the permanent crisis result from the incompatibility of those doctrines with the reality of the changing political situation in the world, from their maladjustment to the progress in the process of detente and to such crucial issues as the reduction of armed forces, disarmament, cooperation and security.

The glorious NATO anniversary prompts a reflection that the pact's aggressive military machinery does still exist and poses a continued menace to peace and security in Europe and worldwide, ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI concluded.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY VIEWS UK MILITARY'S DEPARTURE FROM MALTA

LD041411 Warsaw PAP in English 1320 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

["Malta Without NATO"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 April--In a commentary headlined as above the leading Warsaw daily ZYCIE WARSZAWY analyzes the dismantling of the British base in (?Malta).

"Malta, a small state in the Mediterranean, has often aroused interest which was inversely proportionate to her size. It was caused chiefly by the strategic location of the island and the deployment of the NATO military installations there.

"The last British soldiers left Malta several days ago. The departure of the British from the 'Mediterranean unsinkable aircraft carrier" was a symbolic moment. However, much more important is the political outcome of this fact. It consists in stressing Malta's independent status, her role as a bridge linking Europe with the Arab world and the ties linking Malta with her closest neighbors: the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Algeria. Political observers pointed to the fact that a delegation of the Libyan Jamahiriyah headed by Col. al-Qadhafi took part in the celebrations marking the closing of the British military base," says the daily.

"Tripoli becomes Malta's chief ally and guarantor of her security. It is stressed that Libya does not attach any strings to her lavish assistance to Malta. Prime Minister Dom Mintoff strives to maintain full neutrality and independence of Malta, which has neither the army nor the weapons," says ZYCIE WARSZAWY in conclusion.

WARSAW DAILY DISCUSSES IMPLICATIONS OF HARRISBURG ACCIDENT

AU041525 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 3 Apr 79 p 5 AU

[Karol Szyndzielorz commentary: "Catastrophe"]

[Text] The catastrophe in the nuclear plant at Harrisburg, the capital of Pennsylvania, is not the first and certainly not the last accident in the history of nuclear energy, but it is a most serious event. The seriousness of the situation is attested to by the plans for evacuating hundreds of thousands of the people living in the vicinity of the reactor. Also, President Jimmy Carter did not conceal the fact that further complications are possible. He announced that the administration will prefer to err on the side of safety and not on the side of risks.

Investigations will disclose the reasons for the catastrophe, but months may go by before we are given a full explanation. However, we already know that technology has failed. Nor is it known whether the people in charge of the plant's operations have correctly reacted to the accident. We should bear in mind, however, that neither people nor automatic safety systems have been able to lower the reactor's temperature to a level at which it would be possible to repair the damage.

The Washington POST asserts, not without reason, that "there is no way, unfortunately, to generate electricity without risk. Good engineering and wise regulation can reduce that risk, but never to zero." Accidents occur in conventional power stations and hydroelectric dams happen to burst. The extraction and transportation of coal also exact high costs.

There is no doubt that the Harrisburg catastrophe will result in a tightening of security standards in all nuclear power stations. Perhaps the rate at which energy reactors are built will also be further slowed down. As a result, the dependence of the U.S. economy on conventional fuels will increase instead of decreasing. Besides, Harrisburg has now become throughout the world a slogan that serves as a rallying point for all the opponents of nuclear energy.

Up to now nuclear energy has been astonishingly clean and safe. However, no technology is absolutely reliable and infallible, and this is the lesson of Harrisburg.

MINISTER COMMENTS ON BUILDING NUCLEAR POWERPLANT IN USSR

LD041804 Warsaw PAP in English 1315 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 April, PAP--Important agreements concerning Poland's participation in the socialist countries' new joint ventures aiming at developing their energy potential were signed last month in Moscow during the CMEA Executive Committee's 89th session.

They concern Poland's participation in the construction of the Khmelnik power station in the USSR, and of a 750 kv transmission line which will connect it with the town of Rzeszow. Here is what Minister of Energy Andrzej Szozda told a PAP reporter:

"The power station, whose target capacity is 4,000 mw, will be one of the biggest of its kind in the Soviet Union and in Europe. It will be constructed jointly by the USSR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Hungary. Poland's share is a part of the construction and assembly works and supplying some of the machinery and equipment. Participation in the venture will help Poland to gain valuable experience and prepare for building an own atomic power station in Zarnowiec".

"All the partners prefer one big power station with four 1,000 mw units than four separate smaller plants. Environment protection is also a matter to be considered."

"The 1,000 mw which Poland will get after the Khmelnik station reaches full capacity will be a very important factor in the country's energy balance. The energy from the power station will allow Poland to save 80-120 million tons of coal in 20-30 years. The coal would have otherwise been used by conventional power stations. This is very important also because it will lift the strain off railway transport".

"The 750 kv transmission line is also important. Only with the help of such a link is it economical to send 1,000 mw from the atomic station to Poland, as well as additional quantities to Czechoslovakia and Hungary. The energy to those countries will be transferred through Poland by lower-voltage lines from Rzeszow onwards."

ZYCIE WARSZAWY WRITES ON BHUTTO'S EXECUTION, CONSEQUENCES

LD050950 Warsaw PAP in English 0714 GMT 5 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 5 April, PAP--In connection with the execution of former Pakistani President and Premier Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, ZYCIE WARSZAWY writes:

"Will the death of the man, who, although [he] could be charged with many things but to whom Pakistan has been at the same time greatly indebted, solve all the problems of Pakistani administration and return peace to this troubled country? It is rather doubtful. By making the decision to hang the 51-year-old Bhutto, President Haq started by a risky game, the political consequences of which one can hardly predict at present. The social conflicts and tensions, calmed down somehow in recent months, can break out with a new force, and most probably it will be more difficult to fight the myth of the deceased ex-premier than a living political opponent.

"In the short history of independent Pakistan, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was one of the most influential and merited personalities. The achievements of his five-year rule could not be discredited by the long campaign of official condemnation that accompanied the nearly one-and-half-year legal strife.

These achievements are even least likely to be wiped out by the tragic execution, the execution that has reverberated widely throughout the world already and that has cast bloody shadow on the history of that country," says ZYCIE WARSZAWY in conclusion.

KANIA ADDRESSES ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY RALLY IN PISA

AU031452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Apr 79 pp 6, 7 AU

[Speech by Stanislaw Kania, PZPR Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, at the 31 March PCI rally in Pisa]

[Text] The PZPR delegation has come to your beautiful country to attend the 15th PCI congress.

We have brought to the congress the fraternal greetings and best wishes for successful debates from the almost 3 million members of our party, from its Central Committee and from its first secretary, Comrade Edward Gierek.

We greet the workers of the Pisa plants, especially those working in the Pontedero plant, and we greet the scientists and students of the university and the many jobless workers and the graduates of schools and universities who are waiting for jobs. We greet all the inhabitants of famous Pisa.

We address greetings from the Polish workers class and the Polish people to the Italian workers class and all the Italian working people.

Together with all the Polish people our party views with respect and affection the Italian communists and their dedicated struggle for the rights of the working people, for democratic reforms, for a social renewal and for Italy's socialist future. Our parties sponsored the Berlin conference of the communist and workers parties. Polish communists have always been linked by fraternal solidarity with the PCI.

We are pleased that the PCI now represents in its country a great force of renewal, one that exerts an important influence on the course of political events and enjoys the growing trust of the Italian workers class and working people. This is precisely why it has now become obvious that it is no longer possible to govern Italy without the communists and even less so against the communists.

This is obvious here in Pisa and in this entire beautiful province in which almost all communities are governed by the communists, often in common with the socialists.

Allow me on behalf of our delegation to express our feelings of cordial friendship for your people and our admiration for the cultural values with which your people have enriched all mankind. Our people and your people are linked by ties of a long historical past.

These ties are present in all areas of life. Copernicus studied mathematics in Krakow, law in Bologna, medicine in Padua and made his brilliant discoveries in Poland.

Many Polish poets, writers and artists, beginning with Jan Kochanowski, our greatest renaissance poet, through our present writer Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz, have had close and cordial ties with Italy, its culture, language and humanist traditions. Our national anthem was created on Italian soil.

The heritage of the Italian architects who continued to come to Poland throughout the centuries, to work and settle there, is particularly lively. Some of the Warsaw historic buildings that have been carefully reconstructed from war ruins are the work of those Italian architects. Canaletto and Bacciarelli, those outstanding painters, have left us a magnificent gallery of paintings depicting Poland and Warsaw.

Our peoples also have links in the rich traditions of common liberation and revolutionary struggles. During the struggle of the Italian risorgimento, Polish fighters fought shoulder to shoulder with their Italian comrades "for your freedom and ours." Col Francesco Nullo and his comrades-in-arms joined the ranks of the Polish insurgents and perished on Polish soil in 1863. The Poles and the Italians were comrades-in-arms in the legendary battles in defense of the Spanish Republic.

We expressed our cordial gratitude to Comrade Enrico Berlinguer, the leader of the Italian communists, for presenting us in 1976 with the banners of the two Polish battalions of the international brigades that had fought in Spain. These banners had been preserved for decades in your country.

The cemeterires of Polish soldiers in Monte Cassino, Casa Massima, Loretto and Bologna reminds us of the great sacrifice of life made by the Poles in Italy during World War II. In our country everyone knows and values the contribution of the Italian communists and democrats to the cause of the victory over domestic and Hitlerite fascism.

The heroic feats of these communists and democrats have been forever recorded in the annals of the struggle for freedom, democracy and peace.

We are continuing and enriching the traditions of our mutual ties, in keeping with the wishes of our peoples, in the interest of our peoples and in the interest of peace in Europe. Our economic, scientific, technical and cultural cooperation is developing favorably. We have considerable possibilities for cooperation, especially in the area of curbing armaments, countering tensions and strengthening peaceful relations in Europe.

The 40th anniversary of World War II will occur this year. This war brought boundless disasters and sufferings upon Europe and the world. The Polish people were the first to oppose Hitlerite aggression and suffered exceptionally heavy loses: 6 million citizens killed, over 40 percent of the national wealth and large cultural assets destroyed.

This is why the Polish people attach such great importance to the lessons flowing from those tragic experiences and this is why we are decidedly against the statutes of limitations with regard to Hitlerite crimes, the preparators of which should suffer just punishment in the name of justice.

Your congress is deliberating at a moment when the intrnational situation is giving rise to justified anxiety.

The process of political detente, the initiation and consolidation of which has cost so much effort, has as yet not been reinforced by military detente. On the contrary, the arsenals of mass destruction weapons are being augmented all the time. The neutron bomb has created a new danger for mankind.

Halting the arms race and promoting disarmament is a historical imperative. The Soviet Union and its leader Comrade Leonid Brezhnev are making indefatigable efforts along these lines. [paragraph continues]

Poland warmly supports his initiatives and activities in the international arena, activities whose distinctive feature is a high sense of responsibility for the fate of the world.

We regard efforts to conclude a SALT-II agreement between the USSR and the United States as an issue of extreme importance.

We are for a successful conclusion of the Vienna talks on limiting armaments on our European continent, which has seen terrible world wars.

Peace is indivisible. Not so long ago all progressive and honest people in the world were profoundly shocked and revolted at the brutal Chinese aggression in Vietnam. This is a challenge thrown at all mankind. This is why it must be thwarted to the very end.

We the Polish people, know from our own experience what great price the heroic Vietnamese people had to pay for the right to have independence and peace. This is why we profess complete solidarity with their just struggle. This is for us an issue flowing from the principles of proletarian internationalism, an issue of our hearts and minds.

We are concerned over the question of a just settlement of the Middle East situation. This settlement is being threatened by the separatist agreements that ignore the views and interests of the Arab peoples, particularly of the Palestinian people, regarding their own state.

Poland is actively engaged in efforts in favor of international detente and cooperation. As a permanent component part of the socialist community we attach great importance to developing comprehensive, fraternal relations with the Soviet Union and with Lenin's party. We are linked by ties of fraternal friendship and cooperation with all countries of the socialist community.

We are for promoting trust among all nations and states on the basis of jointly accepted principles and accords and on the basis of noninterference in the domestic affairs of other countries. We are consistently implementing the decisions of the Helsinki conference.

On our initiative the UN General Assembly has adopted a declaration on Educating Societies in the Spirit of Peace. The idea of this declaration was put forward by Comrade Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary. We are pleased to welcome the papal message on peace issued by Pope John Paul II. This message accords so well with that important declaration.

Achieving a lasting peace in Europe under the conditions of security and cooperation is an historic task for the communists in alliance with all forces of social progress. The unity of the internnational communist and workers movement constitutes the fundamental premise for victory in the construction of a world free from the danger of war and a world of justice and peace.

This is precisely why this unity and the efforts to strengthen it should be objects of a particular solicitude of communists all over the world.

The Polish people and the Polish workers class, led by their Marxist-Leninist party, are now concentrating all their efforts on the implementation of the resolutions of the seventh congress, which adopted a long-term program for the construction of a developed socialist society.

This year Poland will celebrate its 35th anniversary. Led by the party of the workers class, the Polish people have promoted socialist construction and thus created the material and spiritual values that have placed Poland among the top 10 highly developed countries of the world.

Through great efforts and at the cost of many sacrifices our people have built a powerful production potential and have developed social relations satisfying the age-old yearnings of the working man.

We are not harassed by painful social scourges such as unemployment, an uncertain future and glaring class differences. The Polish community knows nothing of those social and economic contrasts that are so rife within the capitalist system.

The social policy follow d by the people's state gives priority to the interests of the working people, who can avail themselves of free and universal medical care.

Our educational policy insures free and universal education. We are creating conditions for man's complete and comprehensive development, conditions that help uncover the talents latent in the masses.

As you can see, the civil rights of the people are plentiful, and we are not afraid of comparisons and confrontation with the countries in the capitalist West, where so much noise is being created and where such streams of crocodile tears are flowing on account of the rights of the citizens in the socialist countries. It is no secret that the civil rights in our country are distinguished not only for their range. Their strength and genuineness are shown in the fact that each civil right is reflected in the strictly defined duties of the state and is supported by the great potential of the socialist economy.

We are fully entitled to assert that socialism in Poland has proved itself as a system guaranteeing social and national security and the people's cultural development and as a system encouraging the comprehensive development of democratism. There are no political prisoners in Poland and no terrorism.

Our socialist construction is not proceeding without difficulties and upsets. The history of People's Poland is also a history of efforts to improve development programs, to abandon obsolete methods and to adopt new methods, ones that insure the greater effectiveness of social work.

Our society is now different from the society at the beginning of its socialist road. It is different because of the scale and quality of its production potential, its living standards, its cultural and educational achievements and its moral image.

Drawing on the riches of our history and on the knowledge of the complicated and, at times, tragic past of our people, our party is consistent and creative in applying the universal principles of Marxism-Leninism and acts as a force that unites society and implements the ideas and concepts satisfying the Polish people's national interests.

Our party carefully studies the development of socialist society and the experience of other socialist countries and implements the principles of socialist democracy together with its political allies. The working masses actively participate in this implementation.

We are convinced that constant improvements and enrichment of socialist democracy is not a gesture of good will, but an objective constitutional necessity. We are interested in increasing the masses' genuine participation in government and in responsibility for the facts of the country, because this makes socialism dynamic and creates a favorable climate between the working masses and the government.

The political unity of our society is a subject of our party's particular solicitude.
[paragraph continues]

Socialist transformations create the best foundations for such a unity, and our social and economic activities seek to focus society's attention on achieving positive aims.

This line also applies to relations between the socialist state and the Catholic Church. The solicitude for the Polish people's moral-political unity in creating the prosperity of the socialist fatherland determines and will always determine the relgious policy of our state. We assert with satisfaction that there is no political conflict between the church and the state in Poland.

We are creating an extensive plan for the active participation of all the working people in the implementation of our great national aims, regardless of their attitudes toward religion.

All our experience proves that mutual ideological compromises are not necessary for cooperation between the church and the socialist state. After all, cooperation does not concern that area. That is why we believe that a strong pulse in ideological life and solicitude for a Marxist-Leninist image of party ranks help to enhance the strength of the party and its ability to lead and unite the nation.

Once again we wish to express our joy over the fact that we have been able to meet with you. We will take with us not only pleasant memories of your affection and hospitality and a better knowledge of the problems agitating you, but also a profound conviction that the friendship linking our peoples is based on cordiality.

I would like to assure you that you can always count on our internationalist solidarity. I am convinced that cooperation between our parties, which is based on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism, will continue to develop and deepen.

In cooperation with other communist states we wish to implement the program for constructing a Europe of peace, security and cooperation. We adopted this program at the Berlin conference.

It is our cordial wish that the 15th PCI Congress play an important role in developing your party, in strengthening its ranks and extending its influence, and in creating a common front of democratic forces in the struggle of Italy's working masses for their just rights.

May the communists of Pisa and the entire province create through their administration new reasons for the working people's trust in and support for the PCI.

The Polish communists and working people wish you successes in constructing a better tomorrow for your entire country.

PAP REPORTS TALKS IN WARSAW BY FRG PARLIAMENTARY GROUP

LD042258 Warsaw PAP in English 2116 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 4 April, PAP--A delegation of the Bundestag parliamentary faction, headed by Herbert Wehner, held a number of talks here today. Herbert Wehner held a meeting with member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the PUWP CC and chairman of the PUWP Deputy's Club, Edward Babiuch. Edward Babiuch and Herbert Wehner chaired talks between the PUWP Deputy's Club and the SPD delegation. The talks concerned the process of the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG, the solid foundation for which had been laid by the accord of December of 1970. The participants pointed to the significance of implementing the agreements and statements adopted by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek and FRG Chancellor Helmut Schmidt.

The sides expressed their conviction that the process of normalization [of the] relations between the two countries should be intensified, as this would serve to further consolidate the process of detente in Europe in agreement with the recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act. Both sides emphasized that contacts between the PUWP and SPD play a significant role in securing the conditions for further development of normalizing the Polish-FRG relations. On the same day talks were held in the working groups, where the participants discussed the development of political, economic and cultural relations and social contacts between Poland and FRG. Herbert Wehner was then received by Sejm (Polish parliament) Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa. The meeting was attended by FRG Ambassador to Poland Werner Ahrens. H. Wehner also met Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

Hamburg DPA Report

LD041842 Hamburg DPA in German 1531 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw--Chairman of the Bundestag SPD group Wehner began his political talks in Warsaw today against the background of intense Polish concern aroused by speculations in the press of the Federal Republic (DER SPIEGEL) about his alleged plans for German reunification. The subject has already been broached in the first round of talks which Wehner and the Bundestag SPD deputies accompanying him held with leading representatives of the Polish United Workers Party at the Sejm.

Talking to the Polish representatives, Wehner is reported to have strongly rejected press accounts that he aimed, under changed, relaxed political conditions in Europe, to establish a confederation or economic community between the two German states, and even to bring disarmament into play for the achievement of this aim. Wehner is said to have made it clear he is not pursuing the objectives described in the press. In the afternoon, the Bonn deputies and the Polish representatives met in three working groups to discuss disarmament, economic problems, and bilateral questions such as the implementation in the Federal Republic of the German-Polish recommendation for textbooks, which Poland regards as unsatisfactory.

LUKASZEWICZ MEETS WITH ZIMYANIN IN MOSCOW

LD042248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Jerzy Lukaszewicz, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who is visiting Moscow, today met Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. They discussed the problems of further consolidation of ideological cooperation between the two parties. On the same day participants in the Days of Polish Culture met at the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The meeting was attended by Jerzy Lukaszewicz and Petr Demichev, the USSR minister of culture.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION AGREEMENT WITH FRANCE SIGNED

LD042254 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Paris, 4 April, PAP--Poland and France yesterday concluded an agreement on cooperation in the field of economizing on materials and energy. The accord, signed at the French Ministry of Industry by Polish Minister Eugeniusz Szyr, head of Office for Material Economy, and Lechoslaw Gruszczynski, chief inspector of power economy, as well as on behalf of the French minister of industry by Director M. Gillenschmidt, provides for exchange of technical information, blueprints and specialists.

During his four-day stay in Paris Eugeniusz Szyr had talks with the management board of the French agency of material savings and visited a centre of metal processing and recycling.

GIEREK TOURS PLOCK PETROCHEMICAL PLANT

LD042310 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1648 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Excerpts] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, today toured the Mazowsze refining and petrochemical plant in Plock. During a meeting with the managerial, social and economic aktiv of the plant, Gierek was told about production problems and the development program for the plant. The combine in Plock at present processes about 13 million tons of oil, mainly delivered by the Friendship Pipeline from the Soviet Union. In his conversation with workers, Edward Gierek showed interest in working conditions, production results, and social affairs of the work force. The first secretary of the party Central Committee later visited a new housing estate in Plock called Dworcowa, where 9,500 people will soon be housed. Before the end of his visit Edward Gierek met the executive of the voivodship party committee in Plock, and heard about the problems of the voivodship, about party work, and the further increase in the effectiveness of management.

JAROSZEWICZ, JARUZELSKI, GRUDZIEN ATTEND ZBOWID SESSION

LD042316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1648 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] A session of the Presidium of the Supreme Council and Main Administration of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy [ZBOWID] was held in Warsaw today chaired by Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the Supreme ZBOWID Council. The session discussed preparations for the sixth national ZBOWID congress. The session was attended by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, minister of national defense; Lt Gen Mieczyslaw Grudzien, minister of war veterans affairs; founder of the Polish People's Army, Marshal of Poland Michal Zymierski, and Gen Zygmunt Berling.

A report on voivodship ZBOWID congresses, which ended in February, was delivered by Stanislaw Wronski, president of the Main Administration. He stressed tnat all voivodship delegates' congresses have adopted resolutions condemning the arms race and expressed a firm protest against the statute of limitations on Nazi crimes.

Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz, president of the ZBOWID Supreme Council, expressed his appreciation to members of the organization for their fruitful work for the good of the country. The premier emphasized, among other things, that the prime achievement of the organization is the continued integration of the veteran community.

Stating that extreme rightwing circles in the West, particularly in the FRG, being unable to reconcile themselves to the postwar shape of Europe, are endeavoring to cast doubt on the truth about Hitlerite concentration camps and are striving to legalize the statute of limitations on Nazi crimes, the speaker stated, among other things, that we must oppose it decisively.

Refering to the brutal attack of China against Vietnam, Piotr Jaroszewicz stressed that the Vietnamese people are not alone, and in their just struggle can count on support and help from the Soviet Union, Poland and other socialist countries.

The session approved the report of the Main Administration's activity in the past 5 years.

VERDET ASSESSES DOMESTIC, FOREIGN POLICIES IN GNA SPEECH

AU031036 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Speech by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet at 30 March Grand National Assembly session and upon assuming office as prime minister]

[Text] Highly esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, esteemed comrades deputies:

I have come up to this dais with feelings of excitement and communist responsibility such as are felt by any party aktivist upon being entrusted with a new task.

For the great trust put in me, allow me, before anything else, to express my profound gratitude to our president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose thinking and actions constitute the mainspring of our party and state's domestic and international policy. My gratitude is magnified by the fact that I have had the opportunity of working under Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's direct guidance for nearly 25 years, and his overwhelming personality had and still has a strong influence on shaping and developing my character as an aktivist.

I want to thank you, comrade deputies, for having endorsed the proposal of the RCP Central Committee and of the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front and for having elected me prime minister of the government.

I assure you that I look upon this election in the full awareness of the great responsibilities borne by the Council of Ministers, as supreme body of state administration, for optimally implementing the policy of the RCP, the leading political force of the entire society.

Esteemed comrades, in the past decades, especially after the ninth congress, our country recorded successes of historic importance in the development of the production forces and in shaping new social relations of socialist equity among all citizens.

These results were made possible by the consistency with which our party led the process of industrialization--decisive for any modern economy--of raising the level of our socialist agriculture, and of promoting the socioeconomic development of all our countries. All our achievements are the fruit of the devoted daily labor of the workers class--which has proven itself fully capable of leading the society--of the cooperative peasantry and of the intelligentsia.

The RCP policy unites all our people in a single front--Romanians, Hungarian, Germans, Serbs and other nationalities--and provides a broad organizational framework for mass participation in leading and managing the country's affairs; it mobilizes the enormous creative energies of our socialist nation and insures Romania's general progress and its independence and sovereignty.

In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan, Romania's ascending course marked important steps in the process of building a comprehensively developed socialist society.

We now have 2 years left to complete the implementation of the 11th congress decisions.

Aware of the magnitude of the current tasks, the government readily assumes all the responsibilities incumbent on it under the Constitution, and is working to attain the goals and tasks estbablished by the RCP program and by the entire domestic and international policy of our party and state.

One of the basic functions of the Council of Ministers is to fulfill the national uniform plan of socioeconomic development.

The major problems existing in this connection were discussed in detail at the recent meeting with leading cadres active in industry, construction, transports and agriculture.

In his speech at that meeting, RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu made a clear, principled and exacting analysis of both the successes attained so far, and of the deficiencies noted in various sectors of activity and in the work of various ministries, organizations and economic units.

Our obligation is to focus the government's work on rapidly eliminating these failings, since only by doing this will we be able to insure the successful implementation of the decisions of the 11th congress and the national conference, and to fulfill the basic targets of the 1976-80 period.

What is needed to fulfill all the objectives of socioeconomic development with greater efficiency is to continuously improve the work of leadership bodies in all the ministries and throughout the central state apparatus, to enhance the responsibility of economic cadres at all levels--enterprise, central, ministry--to strengthen control, to establish an efficient working style, to resolutely eliminate bureaucracy and formalism, and to insure that each person fulfills his functions and tasks.

The Council of Ministers must make greater efforts to make up for lags in the program of investments and construction, and to insure conditions for commissioning projects and beginning work at the planned levels on schedule.

Once these priority tasks are fulfilled and transports are better organized, all conditions will exist for manufacturing the entire industrial production envisaged and in accordance with the specified item lists of the plan, provided the units receive adequate technical-material supplies and provided production capacities and working time are utilized efficiently.

At the same time, we must improve the quality of our products in accordance with contemporary technological progress, and our export production must be able to withstand the demands and stiff competition in international markets; this is the only way to secure the imports required for the material-technical supply of our units and to preserve an even commercial balance and balance of payments.

We must resolutely continue our efforts to reduce consumption of energy, raw and other materials, to recover and utilize scrap, to conserve and recycle energy through better organization and application of modern technologies.

All these measures should result in reduced production costs, especially reduced material consumption, which, simultaneously with increased labor productivity, will lead to greater efficiency in all economic activities.

In accordance with the decisions of the Central Committee February plenum, greatest attention will be paid to improvements and planning in agriculture, as one of the basic branches of our national economy.

The consistent application of the measures adopted to secure the material basis, to strengthen the leadership in agriculture at all levels, and to establish joint agroindustrial state and cooperative councils created conditions for efficiently utilizing the land, machinery, manpower and specialists, and thus for generally improving activities in this branch and considerably increasing agricultural production.

One of the most important concerns of the government will be to implement the new economic-financial mechanism initiated by the party leadership.

As the party secretary general emphasized, the essence and primary objective of the new mechanism consists of strengthening the workers self-management and self-administration, enhancing the responsibility of collective leadership bodies in each unit and of the masses of working people to efficiently manage the funds entrusted to them by society.

The government is obligated to support and constantly guide all economic units in consistently applying the principles and guidelines of the new economic mechanism, to create the most adequate possible organizational and legal framework, and to insure all the necessary conditions so that the general introduction of this new mechanism will indeed result in new quality in all economic activities.

The optimal fulfillment of the 5-year plan provisions will permit increases in the people's incomes, will help us solve the housing problem more rapidly, and will expand the material base required for scientific research, education, medical care, culture and art, and sports; in one word, for all the activities that contribute to raising the level of civilization and the quality of life.

Simultaneously with the work to rigorously fulfill the plan provisions for the last 2 years of the 5-year plan, we will continue to prepare the draft plan for the coming 1981-1985 period.

In view of the international trends, we must do everything possible to insure that our entire future economic development is based on the lowest possible energy consumption, and on better utilization of raw materials and the entire national material and human potential.

We are convinced that, directly guided by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we will succeed in making rapid progress in the economy and in society, and will modernize and improve the structure of our production in the next 5-year plan, thus marking an important stage in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and implementing the RCP program.

Comrade deputies, the 11th congress decision and our party documents also guide the government's activities in Romania's foreign policy.

The entire evolution of international political life confirms the correctness and depth of the scientific analyses contained in our party's documents, and of the directions stemming from the theoretical work and practical activities of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

In strict accordance with these directions, the government will continue to develop its economic, political and cultural relations and its friendship with all the socialist countries, and will deepen its cooperation within CEMA. At the same time, it will expand cooperation with the developing countries, and with the developed capitalist countries.

In its foreign activities, the government will unswervingly work in the spirit of the basic principles which govern our party's international policy, and on which we base our relations with all states: respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force.

In view of the complexity of current international issues and of the factors that influence relations between peoples, we will focus our attention on developing our economic cooperation with other states.

Thus, we fully benefit from the extensive framework created by the prodigious international activities carried out by the country's president, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu. These activities are continuously increasing Romania's role and all the necessary conditions for intensively promoting our trade and production sharing with other states.

The primary duty of the government is to adopt specific measures for the ministries, centrals and enterprises to fulfill their obligations in accordance with the existing agreements on economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and with economic contracts, to insure the prompt implementation of all conventions concluded at a high level, in the interests of Romania's general development and of expanding its economic international relations.

We shall devote great attention to our economic, scientific-technical and cultural cooperation, and in general to our contacts with the other European countries.

In accordance with the general party policy, we will actively contribute to the implementation of all the decisions adopted in Helsinki and to thoroughly preparing the Madrid meeting in 1980. Adopting measures on military disengagement and disarmament and insuring security and cooperation in Europe are of great importance not only for the states of this continent, but also for accelerating the trend toward detente and cooperation throughout the world.

Within the framework of general efforts for security and peace in Europe, we will pay special attention to developing a comprehensive cooperation with the Balkan countries, in the interests of their well-being and of their independent development.

As part of the struggle to eliminate the threat of a new war and to consolidate the trend toward detente, the Romanian Government will continue to pay full attention to disarmament issues, and primarily to nuclear disarmament. We will cooperate with all other interested governments so that the United Nations and its established bodies can adopt practical measures to halt the arms race--which weighs heavily on all peoples--and to actually begin with disarmament.

One of the basic guidelines in Romania's entire international policy stems from our party and state's profound conviction that there is no conflict or litigation of any nature that cannot be settled through direct negotiations, conducted with patience and mutual respect between the states and sides involved.

At the same time, to secure a lasting peace and stability in the world economy, efficient measures are required to actually eliminate the profound gaps currently existing in the world.

Not only the developing countries, but the developed ones as well are interested in this vital process.

The current disparity between economic levels, and attempts to take advantage of it to undermine weaker or less developed countries cause permanent disturbances in the world economy, block trade and cooperation among nations, and thus have a negative effect on the economic growth of all states and on the general international climate.

In view of the above considerations, and of our position as a socialist developing country, we will continue to make efforts on behalf of practical measures, agreeable to all states, designed to accelerate the progress of backward countries and to permit considerable steps toward the establishment of a new world economic order.

Esteemed comrades, I would like to sum up the above concerns and assure you that the government is determined to do all that is necessary to contribute to implementing the RCP's domestic and foreign policy.

I cannot conclude without a warm appeal for support from the government members, which I consider essential to the fulfillment of my mandate, in the firm belief that only closer cooperation and coordination among all sectors, and only by enhancing the responsibility of each minister for his own work and for the work of the government as a whole, will we be able to instill the necessary spirit of exactingness everywhere and raise the qualitative level of all activities, and satisfactorily fulfill the tasks given us by the party for the current stage.

We fully trust that we will continue to enjoy in all our work, as in the past, the permanent guidance, comradely support and clear-sighted recommendations of the man who constitutes a model of devotion and self-sacrifice for the cause of socialism and of Romania's continuous progress, and for the cause of international peace and cooperation, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

Convinced that I am voicing the thoughts and feelings of my colleagues in the Council of Ministers, I want to assure the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Grand National Assembly that the country's government will further improve its activities in a spirit of collective work and responsibility, with a view to best fulfilling all the targets affecting the socialist construction, and consistently promoting the principles of our party and state's foreign policy--with the supreme goal of implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advancement toward communism.

CEAUSESCU EXAMINES ROMANIAN DEVELOPMENT IN YUGOSLAV INTERVIEW

AU021424 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 79 pp 1, 6 AU

[Interview given by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu on 21 March to Mirko Klarin, special envoy and deputy editor-in-chief of the Yugoslav magazine NIN]

[Text] Question: Comrade President, I know that this is a very busy time both for Socialist Romania and for yourself personally. The French president was recently in Romania, and not long ago you received the prime minister of Greece; today you expect the Portuguese president, Eanes. Please tell us what place these events have in Romania's efforts to develop its cooperation with the EEC and with the Western countries.

Answer: Romania is promoting a policy of extensive international cooperation with all states, regardless of their social system. As part of our general policy, we devote great attention to developing our relations with all the socialist countries and with developing countries. At the same time, we are developing our cooperation with the developed capitalist countries, in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence. Through our international relations we endeavor to assert the principles of full equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs, renunciation of the use and threat of force, and equal and mutually advantageous cooperation.

Naturally, we pay special attention to our relations with the European countries. We place the major emphasis, of course, on relations with our neighbors and with the Balkan states. At the same time, however, we are broadly developing our relations with the West European countries. These relations are in line with the spirit of the Helsinki conference and with efforts to achieve cooperation and security on the continent in order to secure each nation's right to free development and the active participation by all the nations in resolving all problems concerning peace, detente and mutually advantageous cooperation. We are indeed intensively developing our economic cooperation with the Common Market countries. We have concluded, and we hope to conclude new agreements with the Common Market on various issues in order to secure for Romanian products freer access to the EEC countries.

In a wider context, we are broadly developing our cooperation with the West European countries in our efforts to implement the Helsinki documents and a policy of detente and, of course, to achieve general, and primarily nuclear, disarmament. It can be said that we indeed have good relations with all the European countries, including those in the West, and, from the viewpoint of Romania's relations, detente and an intensive and mutually advantageous cooperation on our continent should be easy to achieve.

Question: Romania allocates almost one third of its social product to investment, which places it among the leading countries in the world from the viewpoint of rate of growth of industrial production. To what extent does the high volume of investments affect the living standard of Romanian citizens?

Answer: Indeed, Romania is making consistent efforts to rapidly develop its production forces and to implement the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. To attain these goals, we are allocating one-third of the national income to the country's general development--to the development of industry, agriculture and other branches. On this basis, Romania has turned, within a relatively short period of time, from an agricultural country into an industrial-agricultural country in full progress. For example, Romanian industry currently produces 42 times more than it did in 1938. This has permitted increases both in the social product and in the national income, which is now 13 times larger than in 1950. In the past 3 years industry has increased at a rate of 11 percent. It is precisely on this basis that we were able to continuously raise the people's material and intellectual living standard. I would also like to emphasize the fact that, thanks to the rapid development of the production forces, Romania's social structure has changed radically. In the past, 75 percent of the labor force were peasants. Currently, the workers and other nonagricultural employees comprise close to 70 percent.

Similarly, on the basis of this rapid development of the production forces we were in a position to considerably raise the living standard. According to our calculations, had we allocated less to development, we would not have been able to attain the current level of remunerations, consumer goods turnover and supplies. Currently, the net and real remunerations are almost 5 times higher than they were in 1950.

During the current 5-year plan the real remuneration will increase 32 percent. In the first 3 years of this 5-year plan, remunerations have already increased by almost 22 percent, i.e., more than had been initially envisaged for the entire 5-year plan. Anyone coming to Romania can see the rapid rate of construction of housing and social, medical and cultural establishments. Thus, simultaneously with the rapid development of the national economy, we are doing everything possible to increase the general well-being of the people, this being in fact the supreme goal of our entire socialist construction.

Question: In the search for new systems of economic organization and for greater efficiency, Romania is increasingly concentrating on self-management. Comrade President, we would like to hear your views on self-management.

Answer: Indeed, we have adopted a series of measures designed to improve the leadership and planning of all activities, both in industry and agriculture, and in other sectors, including the social ones. The adoption of measures to continuously improve the leadership is based on the expansion of the democratic forms in which the masses, the working people, can participate in the leadership of the society at all levels. The development of workers' self-management and of economic-financial self-administration is an integral part of the general development of democracy. Workers leadership bodies are found today in Romania in all economic and social units, from enterprises to the central and national bodies. The councils of working people permit the working people to participate in self-management directly, and in the adoption of decisions concerning the activities of their respective units. We are taking great care that the working people--the workers in fact--will have considerable weight in these councils. The law says that at least one-third of the members of these councils should be workers directly employed in production, and we insure that this principle is applied in the collective leaderships of the ministries, also. We believe that the development of these democratic bodies, at the national level, also--such as the National Council of Working People--constitutes a new and democratic form of participation by the masses in leading the society, a new type of democracy, far better than the old bourgeois democracy.

Question: Speaking of the development of democracy and of your efforts along this line, please discuss specific traits of the socialist construction in your country, precisely in light of efforts you mentioned before.

Answer: I want to begin by mentioning that socialism is being built in Romania on the basis of the historical, social and national realities prevailing in our country. We endeavor to apply the general truths of scientific socialism to the concrete conditions prevailing in Romania and keeping these particular conditions in mind naturally, I cannot say that there is a Romanian way of building socialism. Generally speaking, I do not think that socialism can be divided according to the countries in which it is built. In my opinion, the fact that each country must take into account its own conditions and traditions does not mean that it is building a different form of socialism, because after all, each country that is building socialism is implementing the basic principles of scientific socialism concerning the elimination of the oppression of man by man, a new and equitable distribution of the social product and national income according to the socialist principles, and the assertion of the principles of social and national justice and of a revolutionary humanism which makes everything subservient to man, to the peoples, to their happiness and well-being. Needless to say, the traditions and specific traits of a country must be taken into account in the implementation of the principles of scientific socialism. Ignoring the social realities and conditions prevailing at a given historical stage of development can have a negative impact on the process of building the socialist society. [paragraph continues]

In my opinion, precisely the fact that socialism is built in accordance with the specific conditions existing in each country and through the application of the general laws and principles is the source of the strength, force and future prospects of the continuous development of socialism, and of its assertion as a system superior from all viewpoints.

Question: Unfortunately, we are currently witnessing military conflicts between socialist countries, or between countries that have opted for socialism. In your opinion, what are the implications of this situation for the cause of socialism in the world?

Answer: Building the socialist society in various countries also requires the achievement of new types of relations among these countries, based on equality, mutual respect, noninterference in internal affairs and active solidarity. Unfortunately, the assertion of these new international relations has been affected by differences which have degenerated into military conflicts. There is no doubt that problems remaining from the past were inadequately solved between several countries that have begun building socialism. However, the normal procedure would be to settle such problems, regardless of their nature, through discussions and negotiations, in order to overcome all misunderstandings and to strengthen cooperation and solidarity. In my opinion, there is no justification for recourse to military options for solving any problem between socialist countries. It is obvious that military options violate the norms and principles of socialist relations, as well as the norms of international law, including the UN Charter. Military actions seriously aggravate relations between the socialist countries, and international relations in general, and gravely endanger the policy of detente and peace. Needless to say, military actions cast a shadow over--to say the least--and greatly harm the prestige of the socialist countries and the general assertion of socialist principles in the world. We must do everything possible to preclude military actions, to restore the prestige of socialism, and to strengthen the peoples' faith in the fact that socialism, as the social system which eliminates any kind of oppression, must and can insure relations of full equality among nations, and exclude wars among peoples.

Question: Esteemed Comrade President, we keep hearing about the crisis of detente in the world. Is it possible to speak of a division of the world into zones of influence, and of fresh threats to the small countries in this context?

Answer: It is true that the present international situation is very complex. The international balance of forces is shifting sharply. At the same time, the international situation is greatly complicated by the economic crisis and especially by the energy crisis, the oil and fuel crisis in general. Looking to past events, we can easily conclude that consistent efforts are indeed being made to consolidate or strengthen positions of domination, and to redivide the zones of influence.

At the same time, however, it must be added that the people are also intensifying their struggle against this policy, for defending their national independence and for thwarting the imperialist and colonialist policy. As far as we are concerned, we are optimistic about international events, and, despite recent difficulties and problems, we are confident that, by acting more resolutely and in close unity, the peoples will be able to secure their independent development and pursue a new, democratic policy of equality in the world. Along this line, I think that we can insure the development of the policy of detente and equal cooperation among the states, and a lasting peace in the world.

Question: Comrade President, in your opinion what are the means of settling the hotbeds of crisis in the world, especially those in Indochina, Africa and the Middle East?

Answer: Generally speaking, Romania advocates settling all interstate conflicts solely through negotiations, and speaks out for utterly eliminating force and the threat of force from international life. Life and even the most recent events have shown that the use of force cannot solve problems. On the contrary, it complicates them and exacerbates the international situation. We believe that everything possible must be done to halt all military actions and withdraw troops within their respective national borders, and to initiate negotiations between those countries--whether it is Indochina, or the Middle East--with a view to solving the problems on the basis of respect for the independence and territorial integrity of each country. Thus, we believe that the withdrawal of the Chinese troops from Vietnam and the exchange of notes on the beginning of negotiations constitute very important factors for restoring peace and cooperation between the two countries. That will have a positive effect on the entire international life. We hope that in every crisis area actions will be taken in a spirit of great responsibility for the interests of each people--which are directly linked to peace--in order to preclude military clashes and settle all problems through negotiations. This is in keeping with the interests of all the nations, and of the general cause of detente and peace.

Question: Romania maintains good relations with both Israel and the other sides, including the PLO. In this context, Comrade President, we would like to hear your opinion on the peace treaty that is about to be concluded between Egypt and Israel.

Answer: Romania has always spoken out for a political, negotiated solution in the Middle East. We have always advocated Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war and, at the same time, we have supported the solution of the Palestinian problem on the basis of the principle of self-determination, and the establishment of an independent state for the Palestinian Arabs.

In fact, Romania was among the first countries--if not the very first--to publicly raise the problem of establishing an independent Palestinian state. Thus, we believe that a peace based on those principles in the Middle East must insure the integrity and sovereignty of all the states. I think that consistent efforts must be made to achieve a comprehensive peace, which should solve the fundamental problem of Middle East peace; namely to insure the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to establish their own state.

Now more than ever steps must be taken to strengthen Arab solidarity; every effort must be made to convene a new international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, and of course of the cochairmen of the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union and the United States, and possibly with the participation of other states, under UN aegis.

Question: Romania has always paid attention to the activities of the nonalined countries. How does your country--which holds guest status--view the role of this movement in solving the complex problems of the contemporary world?

Answer: Indeed, Romania has always appreciated the nonalined countries' endeavors on behalf of a policy of detente, cooperation and peace. Naturally, as I said on other occasions, since Romania participates in the activities of this movement only as a guest, we are not familiar with all its intimate problems. However, we believe that every effort must be made to maintain and consolidate the unity of the nonalined movement, so that its activities will be aimed precisely at a policy of detente, cooperation and peace, of excluding the use and threat of force from international life. Perhaps more than in the past, the nonalined movement must now concentrate primarily on consolidating and strengthening the independence of the states, and of course, of the small and medium-sized countries in the first place.

Question: The situation in the Balkans is marked by certain unsolved problems, and by conflicts between countries connected to some bloc, or to forces outside them. One conference has been held on Balkan cooperation, a second one has been announced. In your opinion, are the means selected to develop cooperation and to solve pending problems in the Balkans appropriate?

Answer: I would like to begin by mentioning that Romania has spoken out and resolutely speaks out for establishing relations of peaceful cooperation between all the Balkan countries, regardless of their social system. Unfortunately, in the Balkans too, there are inherited interstate problems which still have to be solved, while others, such as the Cypriot problem, are more recent. Recently, I discussed with the Greek prime minister the need to solve both the Cypriot problem, and those between Greece and Turkey through negotiations. As you know, Greece and Turkey do not belong to opposing blocs.

There are other problems in the Balkans, which must also be solved. Steps must be taken not to exacerbate these problems, but on the contrary, to diminish them and to develop understanding and cooperation between all the countries in this part of the world.

As far as it is concerned, Romania has no problem with any of these countries.

Indeed, the Conference for Economic Cooperation organized in the Balkans played a certain role in expanding economic relations and cooperation between the Balkan countries. Various joint bodies were established some time ago in science, culture and sports, which have proven their usefulness for developing friendship and cooperation in the Balkans. One must remember, however, that some quarters are concerned about the formation of a Balkan bloc. Speaking for ourselves, we have not discerned such an intention on anyone's part, and we do not want any Balkan bloc. We believe that the Balkan countries must cooperate at both a bilateral and a multilateral level in various areas of common interest, precisely to promote their socioeconomic development, consolidate their independence, and raise the well-being of their peoples.

Question: The relations between Yugoslavia and Romania constitute a model along the lines you cited, Comrade President. Both our countries highly appreciate this cooperation. A particularly important role in the successful development of this cooperation was played by frequent meetings between the two countries' leaders--President Tito and yourself, Comrade Ceausescu. Comrade President, what do you suggest for further expanding and promoting this cooperation?

Answer: I must emphasize with great satisfaction the ascending course of the Romanian-Yugoslav cooperation. It can be said that the friendship and cooperation between our countries--which is based on mutual respect and full equality of rights--have greatly progressed and indeed constitute a model of cooperation between two countries which are building the new social system and which are inspired by the desire to develop close and mutually advantageous cooperation. Thus, an important role was played by our direct meetings with Comrade Tito and by our frequent talks--annual and sometimes semiannual--on matters of common interest and on various international issues. Each meeting opened up new prospects for strengthening the friendship and collaboration and the active cooperation between our parties and states.

Indeed, it can be said that the friendly relations established directly between the presidents of the two countries, between myself and Comrade Tito, greatly serve the interests of our parties and peoples, and the cause of socialism and peace. However, these relations are not limited to meetings and talks between the two presidents; they encompass extensive exchanges between representatives of our parties and governments at various levels, and between working people of our countries. This, I would say, is the special basis of the development and expansion of Romanian-Yugoslav friendship. I believe that, in the spirit and on the basis of past achievements, we must extend our cooperation, including production sharing, and build additional joint projects. We have already begun work on various new projects, and there are other good prospects along this line. We are determined to do everything possible to expand our cooperation in all areas.

At the same time, of course, we should cooperate more closely both in the Balkans, in Europe and at the international level in general, to continue consolidating detente, and solving problems through negotiations and with the participation of all the states, and to promote a policy of peace and cooperation among all the nations.

Mirko Klarin: I thank you very much for your time, Comrade President. I also want to stress that we journalists are also endeavoring to bring our modest contribution to developing Romanian-Yugoslav relations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: We greatly appreciate the role of the press and journalists, and I hope that the Romanian and Yugoslav journalists will continue working for this goal.

COMMUNIQUE PUBLISHED AFTER MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

AU041120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 3 Apr 79 p 3 AU

[Text of communique on the friendly visit of Remi Christian Richard, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, to Romania from 27 March-2 April 1979]

[Text] At the invitation of the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Stefan Andrei, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, Remi Christian Richard, paid a friendly visit to Romania from 27 March-2 April 1979.

During the visit, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and chairman of the Malagasy side at the proceedings of the fifth session of the Joint Government Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation, which was held on this occasion, was received by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The two foreign ministers conducted official talks which took place in a friendly atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding. Within this framework, they discussed the development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, as well as certain current international matters of common interest.

Concerning bilateral relations, the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Madagascar, in stressing the positive development of Romanian-Malagasy relations at political, economic, scientific-technical, cultural and other levels, expressed the joint will of the two governments to act to develop these relations even more, in keeping with the recommendations and orientation agreed upon in September 1978 by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar.

In this context, the two ministers stressed the existing broad opportunities to continue to deepen and diversify economic, technical and cultural cooperation and trade to the mutual benefit of the two countries and peoples.

They believe that the protocol signed at the end of the fifth session of the joint commission offers an appropriate framework for developing economic and technical cooperation in industry, oil, mining, shipping and agriculture and for increasing the volume of trade between Romania and Madagascar. The two ministers of foreign affairs signed the program on the application of the agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar for 1979-80.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions on international issues, the ministers of foreign affairs of Romania and Madagascar discussed the problems concerning the peoples in Africa, Europe and throughout the world and concerning the actions that must be taken at an international level to insure peace, security and cooperation and the establishment of a new international economic and political order, the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of tangible measures aimed at disarmament, including the use of a part of the funds saved through disarmament for the development of less developed countries. They advocated the strengthening of the solidarity and unity of action of the developing countries to solve these problems.

In connection with the conflicts in various areas, they firmly advocated the solution of states of tension and confrontations exclusively by political means and negotiations between the sides concerned. They reasserted their countries' and peoples' solidarity and political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the struggle for independence waged by the peoples in Zimbabwe and Namibia, for completely eliminating colonial domination, the practices of racism and the policy of apartheid.

The two ministers agreed that, proceeding from the identity or convergence of viewpoints of the two countries on problems confronting mankind today, cooperation between Romania and Madagascar should be intensified at the level of foreign ministers and their representatives in the United Nations and in the "Group of the 77" and the nonalined movement and other international forums. During his stay in Romania, the minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar visited industrial and agricultural units and certain historical establishments and expressed appreciation for the achievements recorded by the Romanian people on the road of building the comprehensively developed socialist society.

The minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar invited the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania to pay an official visit to Madagascar. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be agreed upon later through diplomatic channels.

CEAUSESCU GREETS NEW MEXICAN ENVOY AT ACCREDITATION CEREMONY

AU022044 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Report on speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at 29 March accreditation ceremony of new Mexican Ambassador to Bucharest Emilio Calderon Puig]

[Text] Receiving the letter of credentials, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks for the wishes conveyed to him, and conveyed friendly greetings and best wishes for happiness to President Jose Lopez Portillo, and for progress and prosperity to the Mexican people, on his behalf and the Romanian people.

In his speech, the Romanian head of state highlighted the importance of his visit to Mexico in 1975, and of the dialog and contacts at a high level established between our countries for developing the friendship between Romania and Mexico, as well as the desire to develop this dialog in the interests of our peoples and of the cause of international peace and cooperation.

The speaker said: "As you know, Romania promotes broad relations of cooperation with all states on the basis of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, and renunciation of the use and threat of force. I note with satisfaction that on the basis of these principles--which were actually sanctioned in our joint agreements--Romanian-Mexican relations are continuously developing, at both bilateral and multilateral levels.

"Like you, we attach great importance to the development of commercial exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and Mexico. We have already attained certain beneficial results in this area, although it must be said that there are still great possibilities which can be tapped through joint efforts. Broad possibilities also exist for further developing the Romanian-Mexican cooperation in international life, especially if we recall the similarities in Romania's and Mexico's foreign policies as developing countries and as members of the 'Group of 77'. Our countries hold the same positions and are actively cooperating on a number of major international issues. Both Romania and Mexico are firmly in favor of independent socioeconomic development, and of progress for all peoples, and are deeply interested in asserting the new, democratic principles in interstate relations.

"Actively participating in international life, both Romania and Mexico consistently strive," the speaker added, "to establish new and equitable economic relations between the states, to eliminate underdevelopment and to establish a new world economic order, which should insure more rapid progress for all the states, but primarily for the backward ones, and stability in the world economy."

GERE DELIVERS RCP MESSAGE TO BELGIAN CP CONGRESS

AU022145 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 79 p 5 AU

[Text of RCP message read by Mihai Gere, candidate member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee, at the 23rd Congress of the Belgian Communist Party, in Brussels 30 March 1979]

[Text] Dear comrades, the RCP Central Committee extends warm greetings of friendship and solidarity to the participants in the 23rd Congress of the Belgian Communist Party and, through you, to all its members and militants on behalf of the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu.

The communists and working people in the Socialist Republic of Romania follow with feelings of friendship and solidarity the activity carried out by the Belgian communists aimed at promoting the interests of the masses of working people, at strengthening the unity of action of the workers class and at uniting all revolutionary workers, and democratic and progressive forces in Belgium to fulfill their aspirations to a happier and more just life.

We take this opportunity to stress with satisfaction the relations of friendship and fruitful cooperation between the RCP and the Belgian Communist Party. At the same time, we want to stress the continuous development of Romanian-Belgian cooperation at various levels, especially in economic, political and scientific-technical relations and in cooperation between the two countries in international life in the interests of the two peoples and the cause of peace, detente and understanding in Europe and throughout the world.

Dear comrades, the Romanian people are engaged with all their strength in implementing the program of building the comprehensively developed socialist society and Romania's advance toward communism adopted by the 11th party congress.

The entire development of industry, agriculture and the other branches of the economy is achieved on the basis of the most modern achievements of science and technology which are decisive factors for rapid economic and social progress. We have also adopted and are implementing measures aimed at strengthening economic-financial self-management and at raising the workers' self-administration to a higher level. All this contributes to improving the general degree of civilization, to developing education, science and culture and to improving the material and cultural living standard of all people.

Fully in keeping with the targets of its domestic policy, the RCP and the Romanian state are carrying out an active foreign policy. They cooperate with all progressive forces in the world in the struggle to achieve the people's ideals of freedom, justice and social progress and peace, to democratize international relations and to achieve a better and more just world.

Socialist Romania is developing broad relations of cooperation and friendship with all the socialist countries and acts to develop cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonalined countries, with all small and medium sized countries and with the other states in the world in the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence.

Dear comrades, your congress is taking place at a time when profound political, social and national changes are occurring in the world, when the peoples' struggle for free and independent development is increasing, as well as the struggle for a new policy of cooperation based on the principles of fully equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage. At the same time, contradictions are sharpening. The struggle for zones and spheres of influence is intensifying and signs of force in the world arena are growing. More than ever the current international situation requires that all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces intensify their struggle to stop the aggravation of the world climate. It requires the elimination of the use or threat of force in interstate relations and the promotion of the trend toward detente and the assertion of new relations in international life which will guarantee all peoples an independent and free development, without any outside interference.

Socialist Romania advocates most firmly the rapid elimination of sources of tension in various parts of the world which endanger the peoples' peace and security.
[paragraph continues]

As the RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, stressed, under the current complex situation in the world, actions must be intensified to eliminate the conflicts that still exist in the world by negotiations--the only rational means for a just and lasting solution of interstate disputes--and to eliminate all sources of tension in order to completely abolish the use of force in international relations.

Our country believes that everything should be done to implement security and cooperation in Europe and to insure the unconditional adoption of measures for military disengagement and disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, without which one cannot insure security in Europe and in the world. Everything must be done to achieve a Europe of free and independent states. For this purpose, Romania advocates a thorough preparation for the 1980 Madrid meeting, so that it will adopt new concrete measures and decisions aimed at deepening and continuing the entire process of establishing security on the continent.

In the spirit of its consistent international policy, the RCP struggles to expand and diversify relations of friendship and solidarity with all communist and workers parties, to achieve a new type of unity in the communist movement based on the present principles of independence, equality of rights and noninterference in internal affairs, and on each party's sacred right to formulate its political line, tactics and strategy in an autonomous manner in keeping with the specific socioeconomic conditions in its country. We also develop cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the democratic parties in the newly independent states, with the national liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism and for peace and social progress.

In expressing our conviction that the fraternal relations of solidarity between the RCP and the Belgian Communist Party will continue to develop, we wish you, dear comrades, complete success in the congress proceedings, in implementing its decisions for the triumph of the ideals of social progress, peace and socialism.

[Signed] RCP Central Committee

DASCALESCU MEETS WITH ITALIAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER

AU041225 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] A meeting took place in Rome between Comrade Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party, and Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee and head of the RCP delegation to the 15th PCI Congress.

During the meeting, the sides exchanged cordial greetings between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, and Comrade Bettino Craxi. The secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party recalled with pleasure his meetings and talks with Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in Bucharest, stressing that the Italian socialists highly appreciate the untiring activity carried out by the leader of the Romanian party and state for Socialist Romania's progress and prosperity and his remarkable contribution to matters pertaining to international life.

During the talk, which took place in a very cordial, friendly atmosphere, the two sides stressed that the friendly relations between the two parties are continuously developing and are an important contribution to the cause of peace, detente and the solidarity among democratic forces in their struggle for freedom, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. The sides stressed their common desire to continue and diversify these relations. They also exchanged views on the activities of the two parties at a domestic and international level.

REPORTAGE ON ARRIVAL OF U.S. COMMERCE SECRETARY IN BUCHAREST

4 April Arrival

AU041010 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1979--Juanita M. Kreps, the U.S.A. secretary of commerce, chairman for the U.S. of the Romanian-American Joint Economic Governmental Commission, arrived at Bucharest on April 4 as leader of the American delegation at the proceedings of the commission which will take place at Bucharest between April 4 and 6.

The guest was greeted at the Otopeni Airport by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Alexandru Margaritescu, first deputy minister, and by other officials.

Statement in Bucharest

AU042011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1979--Arrived in Bucharest today, Juanita Kreps, U.S. secretary for commerce who will lead the delegation of her country to the proceedings of the Romanian-American Joint Governmental Economic Commission, underlined the good Romanian-American economic relations in her statement to the newspapermen present at the Otopeni Airport.

She stressed that important problems will be approached together with the Romanian delegation during the proceedings of the joint commission, particularly the expansion of trade between the two countries.

I hope, Juanita Kreps said, that along the proceedings we could reach near the target of raising the volume of our trade exchanges up to the level of one billion dollars. The trade relations between our countries have been good of late and we expect them to develop. We wish to progress in promoting these good relations which have been lent an impact by last year's visit [by] Romania's president to the U.S., stated Juanita Kreps.

ROMANIAN DELEGATE ADDRESSES GENEVA UN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

AU041025 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Excerpt] Geneva, (AGERPRES), 3/4/1979--The success of the U.N. conference on science and technology for development, which will take place this year at Vienna, highly depends on its adequate preparation, declared Romania's representative in his address within the debates on the contribution of the U.N./E.C.E. for the preparation of the conference.

The success--the Romanian representative said--depends on the political will of each and every country to adopt concrete measures for the broad utilization of the gains of modern science and technique [as received] for the economic and social development of all states, of the developing ones in particular, in order to bridge the technico-scientific gaps that separate them from the developed countries. In this respect, the importance of the regional conference with preparatory character organized at Bucharest on June 1978 was underlined.

Romania proposed at this session of the U.N./E.C.E. a resolution envisaging the putting into application on an European plane of both the recommendations of the Bucharest regional conference and those to result at the Vienna conference.

CEAUSESCU, WIFE TO VISIT GABON IN EARLY APRIL

AU031006 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 3 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 3/4/1979--[In] early April, President Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Elena Ceausescu, will pay an official visit of friendship to the Gabonese Republic at the invitation of Omar Bongo, president of the Gabonese Republic and Mme Josephine Bongo.

RCP ENVOY TO MALI CONGRESS CONFERS WITH GOVERNMENT MINISTERS

AU041047 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Bamako, (AGERPRES), 4/4/1979--Petre Blajovici, R.C.P. representative to the congress of the Democratic Union of the Mali People (U.D.P.M.), member of the C.C. of the R.C.P., minister secretary of state, had meetings with Youssouf Traore, secretary for information and culture of the Executive Bureau of the U.D.P.M. national council minister of education; Missa Kone, minister of health and social affairs; Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; Fagnanama Kone, minister of rural development, and Ahmed Mohamed Hamani, minister of state enterprises and business. Opinions were exchanged on the development of the Romanian-Mali relations on multiple planes.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-THAI TRANSPORTATION AGREEMENT--An agreement on civil air transportation was signed in Bangkok between the governments of Romania and Thailand. [Text] [Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU]

ROMANIAN-TURKISH AGRICULTURAL PROTOCOL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/3/1979--A protocol of collaboration for 1979 was signed in Bucharest between the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the Ministry of Food Industry, Agriculture and Animal Breeding of the Republic of Turkey. The document provides for collaboration in scientific research into the main crops, animal breeds and poultry, the mutual study of technologies in farm units of the two countries, and exchanges of biological material and information. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0928 GMT 31 Mar 79 AU]

SUNDIC URGES UNCONDITIONAL TALKS BETWEEN PRC, USSR

LD042210 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Our foreign political commentary deals with China's proposals to open talks with the Soviet Union to promote mutual relations. Milika Sundic talks about the possible meaning of this Chinese initiative:

The assumption that China's decision to break the treaty on friendship and mutual cooperation with the Soviet Union will not lead to a new deterioration in the relations between the two countries has proved correct. China also officially confirmed this by proposing the start of talks on the promotion of mutual cooperation and on the solution of problems to the Soviet Union. The Chinese initiative can be described as the brightest moment in the relations between two great socialist countries in the past 15 years, not only because this initiative is unconditional but also because its aim is to promote relations with the Soviet Union, while problems between the two countries are put on a secondary level.

Let us recall that similar initiatives undertaken by the Soviet side were not accepted by the Beijing government because it made such talks conditional on the regulation of unresolved problems, including some border issues. Unless the Soviet Union in the meantime has changed its opinion about the need to start an open dialog with China, one can expect that the Chinese initiative will also be accepted without conditions. This can also be expected in view of the fact that the Government of Vietnam accepted the Chinese proposal to start talks although, according to Hanoi, some Chinese troops remain on Vietnamese territory. One could even assume that the Vietnamese decision was coordinated with Moscow.

The promotion of relations between China and the Soviet Union and the opening of a dialog would positively affect world trends and relations between the socialist countries. This should in fact remove a great danger to world peace which has been burdening international relations for many years. Although China is not setting any conditions for the beginning of talks with the Soviet Union, just as they were not set on earlier occasions by the Soviet Government, it would be too soon to say that everything will go smoothly with the preparations for the talks, even if the Soviet Union accepts the Chinese initiative.

The present bilateral relations are far from normal. Mutual public polemics have assumed such proportions that it sometimes appears that nothing can stop them. However, if one must begin somewhere, the cessation of these polemics should be the first step in preparing for the beginning of talks on promoting mutual relations and solving outstanding problems. Refraining from polemics does not mean refraining from principles, but only an accommodation which would enable the two countries to sit at the negotiating table without additional burdens, fully considering the existing differences and respecting the principles of equality, noninterference in domestic affairs, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Ideological differences, which at least at present seem insurmountable, should not affect the course or the outcome of a possible dialog, and it would be even less advisable to reduce the dialog to the determination of blame for disruptions in the relations between the two socialist countries.

Yugoslavia has always argued--and this will continue to be its position in the future--that there are no problems which could not be settled by negotiations if, of course, the negotiators are equally interested in successful talks. This also applies to the relations between China and the Soviet Union. If both sides equally desire a promotion of mutual cooperation, the success will certainly not be missing regardless of everything that has happened in the past 15 years in Sino-Soviet relations.

DOLANC DISCUSSES PCI CONGRESS; TANJUG NOTES PRC COMMENT

Dolanc Statement

AU041930 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Text] Following his return from Rome where he led the LCY delegation at the 15th Italian Communist Party [PCI] Congress, Stane Dolanc, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, made the following statement:

[Dolanc--begin recording] We are returning from the 15th PCI Congress. In our opinion, this was a very important congress and a congress which truly took place amidst a very sensitive domestic political and economic situation. Italy's domestic situation is very difficult and very much a situation of political and economic conflicts, particularly since all parties are now faced with elections because the Italian Parliament was dissolved during the PCI Congress.

The situation is unstable. I would simply say that a terrible psychological pressure is felt as a result of daily assassination attempts, daily kidnappings, explosions and so forth. In this situation the Italian party has provided (?a direction for) political stability and economic development. It struggles to show that, as the second strongest political force, it is able--because it also wants it--to assume responsibility for further development. All this is occurring in a situation in which the Christian Democrats refuse, that is, they have an extremely negative attitude toward the communists, in a situation in which the left itself--the communists, socialists and social democrats --is to a great extent split. On the other hand there is the foreign political situation; complicated the situation in the international workers movement; the question of the attitude toward the current problems in the Middle East; toward Iran; and toward Southeast Asia, that is, China and Kampuchea--all these are the circumstances and the conditions under which this congress has taken place.

I think that Secretary General Berlinguer's report and the subsequent discussion showed that the Italian communists very realistically appraise the situation and that they have presented a solution to the internal situation. On the other hand, they have very objectively and realistically appraised the current world conflicts and they have very realistically and once again assertively stated their attitude toward the international workers movement. This is what they call Eurocommunism, that is, a synonym for independence, for the right to one's own road and against a center, against pressures and so forth.

Our delegation was very well received. Yugoslavia is mentioned in three different places in Berlinguer's report. The report speaks about the Osimo agreements and very positively appraises the development of neighborly relations between Italy and Yugoslavia. It speaks positively about the nonalined movement and also speaks about the original road of development of Yugoslav society.

We had many talks with many of the delegations that attended this congress. We had separate talks with Comrade Berlinguer who gave us warm greetings for Comrade Tito toward whom many officials of the Italian party, as well as of other parties, expressed great respect and at the same expressed their desire for further good development [of relations] between our two parties and two countries. [end recording]

Change in PRC Attitude

LD041752 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1319 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (TANJUG)--In the past few days, the Chinese press has informed on the congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) several times. Until recently, the PCI was called "revisionist", but now, after over fifteen years, these are the first bits of information on the PCI.

In so doing, China's information media stopped their several-years' long total ignoring of the Communist Party of Italy. It is a known thing that the Chinese press makes no mention at all of those communist parties it considers "revisionist". It is just because of this that its carrying information on the PCI congress end and on the election of Berlinguer for the secretary-general is indicative of a change in the attitude of the Chinese Communist Party.

According to some assumptions, the Chinese press coverage of the Italian Communist Party Congress might mean that relations between China's communist party and the largest Western communist party will be reestablished.

YUGOSLAV CHAMBER OF ECONOMY REPORTS ON TRADE WITH USSR

LD042044 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1721 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, April 4, (TANJUG)--Yugoslav-Soviet trade develops well, and all signs indicate it will reach the planned 3.3 billion dollars for 1979. This was said today at an Executive Committee session of the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's section for cooperation with the Soviet Union.

The contracts from commodity lists concluded in the first three months of this year total 2.5 billion dollars in both directions, and other agreements included on the commodity lists are expected to be soon contracted, it was said at the session.

SLOVENIAN OFFICIAL RECEIVES MADAGASCAR FOREIGN MINISTER

LD042050 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1717 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana, Apr 4, (TANJUG)--A delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar led by Dr Remi Christian Richard, the foreign minister, arrived today on a several-day visit to the Republic of Slovenia, northwestern Yugoslavia.

The delegation of Madagascar was received by Dr Anton Vratusa, president of the Executive Council of Slovenia. In the ensuing talk, he discussed Yugoslavia's so-far and future cooperation with Madagascar with the members of the visiting delegation.

ANTICIPATED OIL SHORTAGES REPORTED IN VOJVODINA

AU042100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 79 AU

[Summary] "This year Yugoslavia will be short nearly two million tons of oil products. As announced at today's press conference of the Vojvodina Naftgas Promet enterprise, Vojvodina alone will be short 268,000 tons of heavy fuel oil and 22,000 tons of supergrade gasoline." Nikola Bulatovic reports:

This year Vojvodina has planned a total annual consumption of 145,000 tons of supergrade gasoline and 54,000 tons of lower octane gasoline. However, the supplies to the Naftgas Promet enterprise from the oil refineries will fall short of the planned consumption by 22,000 tons of supergrade gasoline. At the same time the refineries will be able to supply 13,000 tons of 86-octane gasoline in excess of the planned consumption of this type of fuel. The shortage of higher octane gasoline is explained by the fact that 40 percent of the components for this gasoline must be imported, substantially increasing its price. The Naftgas refineries are prepared to produce 92-octane gasoline to replace the present supergrade gasoline. Only 22 percent of the components for the 92-octane gasoline will have to be imported. Thus, refineries would be able to increase their output of this new grade gasoline which would be satisfactory for all vehicles and which would be sold at prices only 0.7-0.8 dinar per liter above the prices of the 86-octane gasoline.

The refineries are not able to produce the high octane gasoline at present prices and "it was stated at the press conference today that prices must be increased immediately because the price of imported oil has been increased by more than nine percent. Thus, the gasoline prices will be increased in any event but the refineries are taking measures to prevent a drastic increase in prices."

The consumers of heavy fuel oil in Vojvodina also face shortages. The refineries are able to supply only 422,000 tons as compared with the planned consumption of 690,000 tons of heavy fuel oil. To alleviate this shortage the refineries have already imported 110,000 tons of this fuel. The shortage of ordinary heating fuel oil will amount to 90,000 tons.

ZAGREB REPORTS CONCERN ABOUT FIRST NUCLEAR POWER STATION

LD041810 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--Following the nuclear accident in Pennsylvania, in Slovenia, where the first Yugoslav nuclear power station is being built, concern was expressed about the safety and protection from radioactive radiation in case of a mistake or accident. The experts of the Jozef Stefan Institute and university professors have said that fear about the nuclear power station in Krsko is groundless. They added that this project should be studied from the viewpoint of safety and the latest uncomfortable American experience. The director of the Krsko power station, which is under construction, engineer Dular, said today that the first Yugoslav nuclear power station will be put into experimental operation at the beginning of next year and into regular operation toward the end of next year. He explained that the equipment for the Krsko nuclear power station was supplied by Westinghouse and not by the producer of the U.S. power station in which the accident occurred. He added that all safety measures had been taken at Krsko.

HODZA CHAIRS 4 APRIL SFRY PRESIDENCY SESSION

LD041806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--The SFRY Presidency today held a meeting in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Fadilj Hodza. The highest federal officials also participated in the meeting.

The meeting considered the report of the SFRY Presidency on the state and problems in domestic and foreign policy which will be submitted to the SFRY Assembly.

A report on the forthcoming visit by Lazar Kolisevski, member of the SFRY Presidency, to the Republic of Senegal, the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, the Republic of Cape Verde and the Republic of Ivory Coast was also considered and adopted. The Presidency also considered other issues within its competence.

VOJVODINA PRESIDENCY DISCUSSES DEFENSE PREPARATIONS

AU041545 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Text] Novi Sad, 30 March, TANJUG--At its session today, presided over by Radovan Vlajkovic, the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina discussed certain topical questions of defense preparations in Vojvodina and positively assessed the past activity of organs and organizations in drawing up a plan for the defense of Vojvodina and adopted measures for the plan's further elaboration. The session also discussed and adopted a report on the recent visit of a delegation of the Executive Council of the Assembly of Vojvodina to the People's Republic of China which was led by Nikola Kmezic, president of the Executive Council. The Presidency of Vojvodina adopted several petitions for a pardon of sentenced persons and also discussed other questions in its field of competence.

GRLICKOV RECEIVES MOSCOW GORKOM DELEGATION 4 APR

LD050232 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 4 Apr 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received the Moscow Gorkom delegation led by Valentin Nikolayevich Makeyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the gorkom. Apart from the members of the delegation, the talks, which were held in a cordial atmosphere, were attended by Ratko Butulija, secretary of the Town Committee of the League of Communists of Belgrade, and representatives of the USSR Embassy in our country.

ASSEMBLY CHAMBER SETS SEA LIMIT AT 12 MILES

AU291500 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 79 p 4 AU

[Milivoje Tomasevic report]

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 March--At their session today delegates of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly adopted the resolution on development of local communities on the basis of the SFRY Constitution.

It was stated at the session that this resolution "does not provide answers to all questions" and that the most important tasks "in overcoming the evident shortcomings, difficulties and dilemmas which have accompanied the development of local communities" are still to be addressed.

At its session today the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly also adopted amendments to the law on the coastal sea and the contiguous sea zone of the SFRY. The most important new element of this law is the determination of the limit of Yugoslavia's territorial sea, extending it to 12 nautical miles from the present distance of 10 nautical miles.

BRIEFS

UKRAINIAN SSR DELEGATION--In Zagreb on 21 March, Jure Bilic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, received Sergey Danilovich Besklubenko, minister of culture and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet from the Ukraine, who is visiting Zagreb at the head of a Ukrainian delegation in connection with the days of the Ukrainian culture in the Socialist Republic of Croatia from 20 to 27 March. Welcoming the Ukrainian guests, Jure Bilic stressed the usefulness of this manifestation and its contribution to the further development of relations between the Socialist Republic of Croatia and the Ukrainian SSR. [Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 22 Mar 79 p 5 AU]

TRADE WITH GDR--TANJUG--Yugoslav businessmen are very satisfied with the business results achieved at the Leipzig spring fair. According to the available data, over 80 percent of business envisaged for this year's trade, the value of which will reach some $800 million this year, or $100 million more than last year, was concluded at the fair. Talks were also held at the fair about industrial cooperation between the GDR and Yugoslav enterprises, particularly in the machinebuilding industry. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

INVITATION TO VISIT BULGARIA--Luka Banovic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for justice and organization of federal administration, yesterday received Rayko Nikolov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who delivered an official invitation from the minister of justice of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to visit that country. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 79 p 2 AU]

MONTENEGRIN MEETING ON DEFENSE--Titograd, 23 March--A joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro and the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Montenegro, which was presided over by Velko Milatovic, discussed certain topical questions of the further development of the system and organization of all-people's defense and social self-protection in the republic and the tasks facing the Central Committee, the sociopolitical organizations, state organs, communes, local communities and organizations of associated labor in this field. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 79 p 3 AU]